

Former Ages Never Heard Of,

and

After Ages will Admire.

O R,

A Brief Review of the most Materiall
Parliamentary

Transactions,

Beginning November 3. 1640.

W H E R E I N

The Remarkeable Passages both of their Civil
and martiall Affaires, are continued unto the dissol-
ving of the Parliament, Aprill 23. 1659.

*Published as a Breviary, leading all along successively, as
they fell out in their severall years: So that if any man
will be informed of any remarkable Passage, he may turne
to the year, and so see in some measure, in what Month
thereof it was accomplished.*

For Information of such as are altogether ignorant
of the rise and progresse of these Times.

*A Work-worthy to be kept in Record,
and communicated to Posterity.*

*Who is wise, and he shall understand these things? prudent,
and he shall know them? for the wayes of the Lord are
right, and the just shall walk in them, but the transgressors
shall fall therein. Hof. 14. 9.*

L O N D O N;

Printed by M. S. for Tho: Jenner, at the South-Entrance
of the Royall EXCHANGE. 1660.

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by John Vickers

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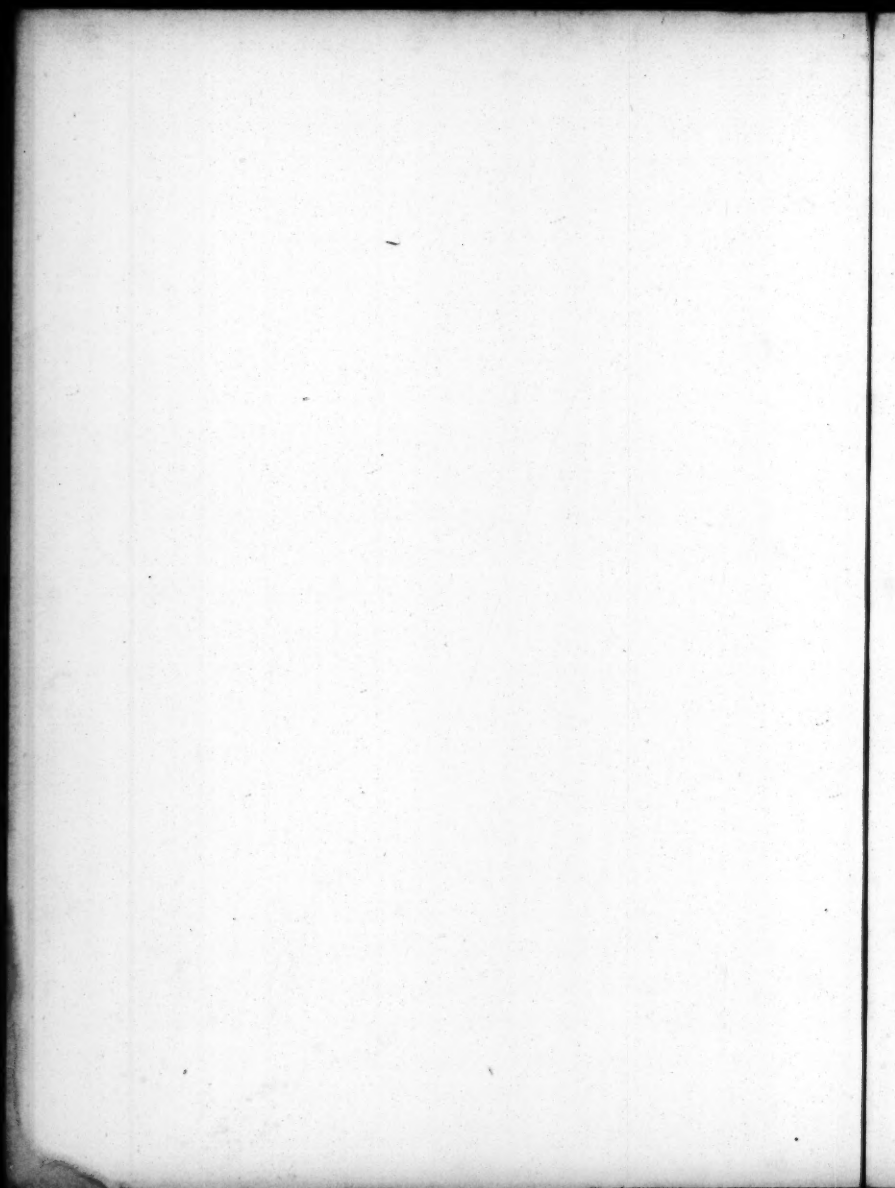
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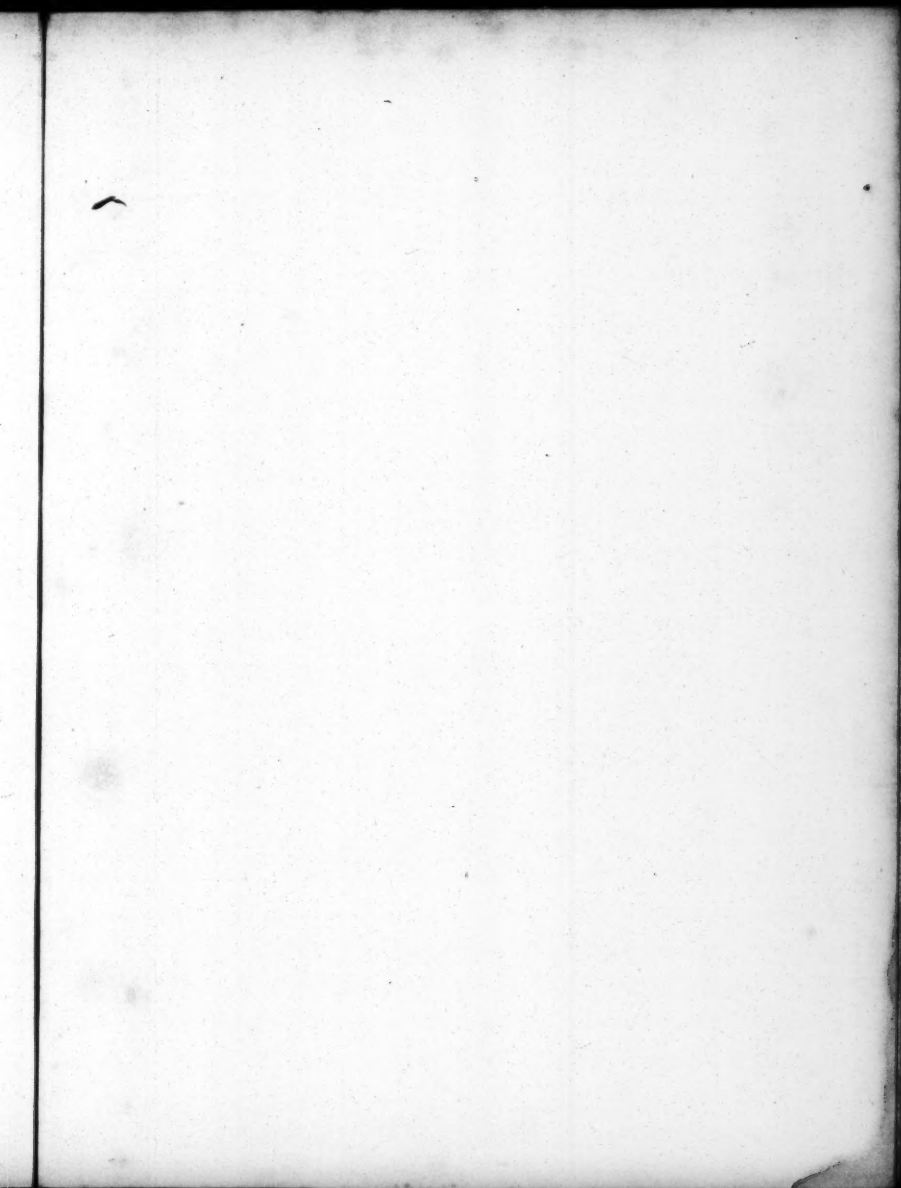
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LONDON;

Printed by M. S. for Tho: Jenner, at the South-Entrance
of the Royall EXCHANGE. 1660.

Printed by M. S. J. in the Strand-Exchange
 1780.

A Brief Review of the History of the

TRANSACTIONS



Beginning November 3. 1780.

W H E R E Y

The Remarkable Passages both of their Civil
 and martial Actions, are continued into the disol-
 ving of the Parliament, April 23. 1780.

Published as a Treasury, leading all along successively, as
 they set out in their several years: So that it may be
 will be informed of any remarkable Passage, be necessary
 to the year, and so it is continued, in which it is
 thereof it was accomplished.

For Information of such as are otherwise ignorant
 of the rise and progress of these Times.

A Work worthy to be kept in Record,
 and communicated to posterity.

And he shall know these for the names of the Lord, and
 right, and the left shall walk in them, but the transgression
 shall fall to them. Hol. 14. 9.

Printed by M. S. J. in the Strand-Exchange
 of the Royal EXCHANGE. 1780.

The CHRONOLOGY

IN the first year of King *Charles* his Reigne, a Parliament being called at *Oxford*, two Subsidies were granted, and the revenues remitted, but the said Parliament soon dissolved. The bad effects which the dissolution of this Parliament produced, were the loss of *Calcutta*, by the unhappy help of *English* Ships. The diversion of a most facile and hopefull war from the *West Indies*, to a most expensive and senselesse attempt on *Calcutta*. The attempt on the *Isle of Re*, and thereby a precipitate breach of peace with *France*, to our great losse. A peace concluded with *Spain* without consent of Parliament, contrary to a promise formerly made to the Kingdome by King *James* a little before his death, whereby the cause of the *Parliament* was up together most shamefully deserted by us. The Kingdome suddenly filled with Soldiers, and a concomitant project set on foot for *German* Horses, to loose men by seare to fall before Arbitrary and Tyrannicall Violations continually to be laid upon them. A Parliament. The dissolution of a second Parliament at *Windsor* in the second year, after a declarative grant of no less then five subsidies, and the sad issues that flowed to the Kingdome thereupon. At first, the violent exacting from the people, three mighty Aids of five Subsidies, or a summe equal to it by a Commission for a Royall Loan. Many worthy Gentlemen Imprisoned and vexed, that refused to pay it. Great summes extorted by privy Seals and Excises, and the most hopefull periton of Right blasted. A third Parliament called, and quickly broken in the fourteenth year of the King, the best men clapt up close prisoners, denied all ordinary and extraordinary comforts of life, and so that Parliament dissolved. Opprobrious Declarations published to asperse the proceedings of the last Parliament, Proclamations set out to those effects, thereby extremely to distaste the Subjects, yet, and plainly forbidding them once to name a Parliament, or to desire them any more. Whence immediately gashed out the violent inundations of mighty sums of money, got by this strange project of Knight-hood, yet under a colour of Law, the most burdensome book of Rates, the unheard of Taxation of Ship money, the enlargement of Forests, contrary to *Magna Charta*, the injurious Taxation of Coat and Conduct money, the forcible taking away of the Trained Bands Arms, lagging Gunpowder into their hands in the Tower of *London*. The destruction of the Forest of *Dean*, which was sold to *Papists*.

whence we had all our Timber for Shipping. Monopolies of Saffre,
 Salt, Wine, Leather, and Sea-Coal; yea, almost of all things in the
 Kingdome of most necessary and common use. Restraint in Trades
 and habitations, for refusal of which foresaid heave pressures, many
 were vext with long and languishing suites, some fined and confined
 to prisons, to the losse of health in many, of life in some; some having
 their houses broken open, their goods seized on, their studies or clo-
 sets searched for writings, Books and papers to undoe them; some
 imprisoned also in their Sea-voyages, and their Ships taken from
 them: The crushing crutches of the Star-Chamber Court, and Coun-
 cill Table, where the Recorder of *Salisbury* was greatly fined for de-
 molishing the Picture of the first person in the Trinity, in their great
 Cathedral. Thus far for the miseries of the Common-wealth; Popish
 Ceremonies, Romish Innovations, and such like outrages of the Arch-
 Prelate of *Canterbury* and his Prelatical Agents and Instruments over
 the whole Kingdome, in matters of Religion, Divine worship, and
 spirituall cases of Conscience. Additions in the Oath administered to
 the King, at his first inauguration to the Crown, by the Arch-Bishop,
 Fines, Imprisonments, stigmatizings, mutilations, whippings, Pillories,
 gages, confinements and banishments; yea, and that into perpetuall
 close Imprisonments, in the most desolate, remote, and (as they hoped
 and intended,) remotest parts of the Kingdome, Mr. *Barrow*, Mr. *Hol-
 mick*, Mr. *Finn*. The ruining of the Ecolesies for buying in of Impro-
 priations, and the advancing to Ecclesiasticall livings, *Arminians*, silencing
 with deprivations, degradations, and excommunications, almost
 all the most pious Pastors over the Land, whom they could catch in
 their snares, and all this under a pretence of peace, unity, and con-
 spiracy, Printing Presses set open for the printing and publishing of
 all Popish and Arminian Tenets, but shut up and restrained from
 printing sound doctrines. Nay not only thus lamentably oppressed in
 England, but attempted the like in *Scotland*, endeavouring to impose
 upon them a new Liturgy, and a Book of Canons. They refusing of
 them, were called and counted Rebels and Traytors; yea, so proclai-
 med in all Churches in England, and an Army was also raised to op-
 press and suppress them. A mighty and tumultuous rising of Ap-
 prentices and young men in *Southwark* and *Lambeth* side, with clubs
 and other weapons, especially at the Arch-Bishops house, which put
 him in such a fright, as made him fly to *Croyden*, to convey himselfe
 to some more private and remote place. And although *Pharisee*'s Ma-
 gicians were so honest, that at the sight of the dust of the earth turned
 into Lice, they cryed out, It was the face of God; but he grew
 more and more outrageous, and considered so belenged and quartered,
 and his head set on *London-Bridge*, who said at his Execution,
 he came there by accident, and he must dye, *Scotland* raising an Army

[3]
The Arch-Bishop of S^t. Andrewes in Scotland reading the
new Service-booke is assaulted by men and women with
Cricketes, Fooles, Sticks and Stones.



The rising of Prentises and Sea-men on Southwark side to
assault the Arch-bishop of Cantuarburys House
at Lambeth.



in their own iust defence, and by force of Arms enforcing their own
peace. A first pacification being then made by the King, and some of
his Nobility, and ratified under hand and Seal, 'twixt them and the
Scots, yet was it shortly after quite broken off by the Arch Prelate of
Cant. and the E. of Strafford, & burnt by the Hangman at the Exchange.
4. Parliament. A fourth Parliament was thereupon shortly after
called again, by those complotters means, but to a very ill intent.

and another Parliament summoned also at the same time by the Earl of Strafford in Ireland, both of them only to levy and procure moneys to raise another Army, and wage a new War against the Scots. The Ships and Goods of Scotland, were in all parts and ports of this Land, and Ireland also, surprized and seized on for the King, their Commissioners denied audience to make their just Defence to the King, and the whole Kingdome of Scotland, and England too, hereupon much distracted and distempered with levying of moneys, and Imprisoning all amongst us that refused the same. This Parliament also refusing to comply with the King, Canterbury, and Strafford, in this Episcopall War against the Scots, was soon dissolved and broken up by them, and thereupon they returned to their former wayes of wast and confusion, and the very next day after the Dissolution thereof, some eminent Members of both Houses had their Chambers and Studies, yea their Cabiers, and very pockets of their wearing Cloaths (betimes in the morning, before they were out of their Beds) searched for Letters and Writings, and some of them imprisoned, and a false and most scandalous Declaration was published against the House of Commons in the Kings Name.

A forced Loan of money was attempted in the City of London, to be made a president (if it prevailed there) for the whole Kingdome, but some Aldermen refusing, were sorely threatened and imprisoned. In which interim, the Clergies Convocation continuing, (notwithstanding the Dissolution of the Parliament) New Conscience oppressing Canons were forged, and a strange Oath with an &c. in it was framed for the establishing of the Bishops Hierarchy, with severe punishments on the refusers to take it.

THE OATH.

That I A. B. doe Swear that I doe approve the Doctrine and Discipline or Government established in the Church of England, as containing all things necessary to salvation. And that I will not endeavour by my selfe or any other, directly or indirectly, to bring in any Popish Doctrine, contrary to that which is so established: Nor will I ever give my consent to alter the Government of this Church, by Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Deans, and Arch-Deacons, &c. as it stands now established, and as by right it ought to stand. Nor yet ever to subject it to the usurpations and superstitions of the See of Rome. And all these things I doe plainly and sinerely acknowledge and swear, according to the plain and common sense, and understanding of the same words, without any equivocation, or mental reservation, or secret reservation whatsoever. And this I doe heartily, willingly, and truly upon the faith of a Christian. So help me God in Jesus Christ.

In this Convocation sore Taxations were also imposed upon the whole Clergy, even no less then six Subsidies, besides a benefice.

Contribution to follow the intended War against Spain. For the advancing of which fund, sums for this War, the Popish were most free and forward; yea, and a solemn Prayer was composed, and imposed by the Bishops and their Ministers every where, to be used and read in all Churches, against the Scots, as Rebels and Traytors. The Popists also in a high measure enjoyed even almost a totall Toleration, and a Popes Nuncio suffered amongst us to act and govern all Romish affairs, yea a kind of private Popish Parliament kept in the Kingdom, and Popish Jurists chosen erected among them. Commissions were also (secretly) issued out for some great and eminent Papists, for Martial Commands, for levying of Souldiers, and strengthening their party with Arms and Ammunition of all sorts, and in great plenty. His Majesties Treasure was by these means so extremely exhausted, and his Revenues so anticipated, that he was forced to compell (as it were) his own Servants, Judges and Officers of all sorts, to lend him great sums of money, and Prisons filled with refusers of these, and the other illegal payments. yea, many High Sheriffs summoned in the Star-Chamber, and to the Council board, and some of them Imprisoned for not being quick enough in levying of Shipmony, and such like intolerable Taxations.

To sum, the whole Land was now brought into a lamentable and languishing condition, of being most miserably brought and sold to any that could give and contribute most of might and malice against us, and no hope of humane help. Our Souldiers, desperation, and dissolution to be the portion of all. In which interim, the Scots being entered our Kingdome for their own defence, the King had advanced his Royall Standard at *Torke*, where the cream of the Kingdom, Nobles and Gentry being assembled, and a Treaty betwixt the prime of both Armies had at *Rippon*, for a fair and peaceable accommodation, the King was, at last, forced to take his Nobles Council, and in the first place, a cessation of Arms agreed on, and then a fifth Parliament was necessarily resolved on to be held, Nov. 3. 1640.

1640. Parliament. Letters from the King, Queen, Popish Earls, Lords, Knights, and Gentry post in o all parts of the Kingdome, to make a strong party for them. Shortly after, a very formidable Spanish Fleet, or Armado, appeared on our English narrow Seas, in sight of *Dover*, and was coming in (as was formerly strong grounds more than probably conjectured) as a third party to help to destroy us; the Spaniards hoping that by this time, we and the Scots were together by the ears, but they were by Gods mercy, beaten off from us by our neighbours of *Holland*, and we fighting against them, fought against our friends.

The Souldiers in their passage to *Torke* turn Reformers, pull down Popish Pictures, break down Bells, turn Altars into Tables, and those

Popish

Popish Commanders, that were, to command them; they forced to eat flesh, on Fridays, thrusting it down their throats, and some they slew. In the time of ours, and the Scots Armies residing in the North, which was in June, 1641., Malignant Lords endeavoured to bringe out of the North, Southward, and so to London, to compel the Parl. to such limits and rules as they thought fit; whereupon the Parl. entered upon this following Protestation.

Die Veneris, 30 July, 1641.

WE the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the Commons House in Parl. finding to the great grief of our hearts; that the designs of the Priests, Jesuites, and other adherents to the Sea of Rome, have of late been more boldly and frequently put in practice then formerly, to the undermining and danger of the ruine of the true Reformed Protestant Religion, in his Majesties Dominions established: And finding also that they have been, and having just cause to suspect that there are still even during this sitting in Parliament, endeavours to subvert the fundamentall Lawes of England and Ireland, and to introduce the exercise of an Arbitrary and Tyrannicall Government, by most pernicious and wicked counsels, practises, plots, and conspiracies; And that the long intermission, and unhappy breach of Parliam. hath occasioned many illegal Taxations, whereupon the subject hath been persecuted and grieved: And that divers Innovations and superstitions have been brought into the Church; multitudes driven out of his Majesties Dominions; jealousies raised: and sowed betwixt the King and his people: a Popish Army levied in Ireland; and two Armies brought into the bowels of his Kingdom, to the hazzard of his Majesties Royall person, the consumption of the Revenues of his Crown and Treasure of his Kingdom: And lastly, finding great cause of jealousy that endeavours have been, and are used to bring the English Army into a misunderstanding of this Parl. thereby to incline that Army with force to bring to passe those wicked Counsels, have therefore thought good to joyne ourselves in a Declaration of our united affections and resolutions; and to make this ensuing Protestation.

The Protestation.

I. A. B. Doe, in the presence of Almighty God, Promise, Vow, and Protest to maintaine, and defend, as far as lawfully I may, with my life, power, and estate, the true Reformed Protestant Religion, expressed in the Doctrine of the Church of England, against Popery and Popish Innovations, within this Realme, contrary to the same Doctrines; and according to the duty of my Allegiance, his Majesties Royall Person Honour, and Estate, as also the power and priviledges of Parliaments the lawfull rights and liberties of the Subject; and every person that maketh this Protestation, in whatsoever he shall doe, in this behalf

per.

your pursuance of the same. And to my power, and as far as lawfully I may, I will oppose, and by all good wayes and means endeavour to bring to a bandigne punishment, all such as shall either by force, practices, counsels, plots, conspiracies, or otherwise, doe any thing to the contrary of any thing in this present Protestation contained. And further, that I shall doe in all just and honourable wayes, endeavour to preserve the union and peace between the three Kingdomes, of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and neither for hope, fear, nor other respect, shall relinquish this Promise, Vow, and Protestation.

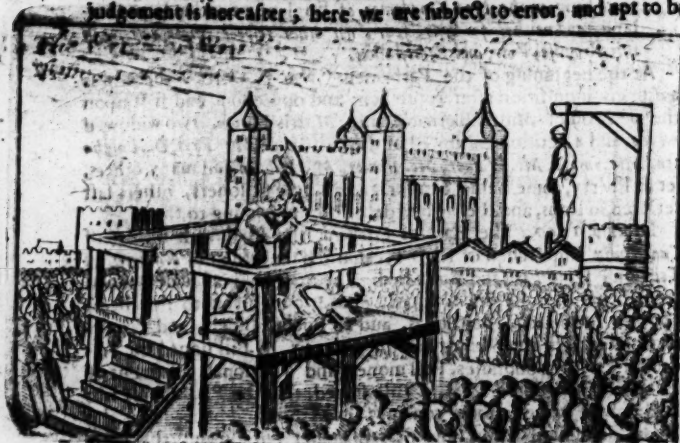
At the beginning of the Parliament (Nov. 3. 1640.) there was a diligent inquisition after oppressions and oppresseors, and fit upon the petition of *Mistris Bastwick*, and *Mistris Burton*, two widowed wives, and a petition exhibited in the beh. life of *Mr. Pryn*, *Dr. Laighe*, *Mr. Smart*, *Mr. Walker*, *Mr. Foxley*, *Mr. Lilburn*, and many others, set at liberty, some being banished, and all close prisoners, others fast fettered in Irons, and their wives debar'd from coming to them.

Decemb. 1640. The Earl of *Strafford*, and *Lord Arch-Bish p of Canterbury*, impeached of High Treason; *Wien Bishop of Norwich*, of Treason; *Windebank* and *Finch* fled. The Scots Ships that were taken before the Parl. began, restored, and 4000 L. given to rig them, 300000 L. towards their losses, and all Books, Libels, and Proclamations against the Scots called in. February. A Bill signed for Trienniall Parl. Six Subsidies, Poll money, and a personall assessment of the whole Kingdome. May. a Bill signed, that the Parl. should not be dissolved without their consent; *Lord Strafford* beheaded; the High Commission Court, and Star-Chamber put down; the Parle proceeded against Delinquent Judges about Ship-money.

The Earl of Straffords Speech on the Scaffold, May 12. 1641.

MY Lord Primate of Ireland, (and my Lords and the rest of these Gentlemen) it is a very great comfort to me, to have your Lordship by me this day, in regard I have been known to you a long time. I should be glad to obtain so much silence as to be heard a few words, but doubt I shall not. My Lord, I come hither by the good will and pleasure of Almighty God, to pay the last debt I owe to sin, which is death, and by the blessing of that God to rise again through the mercies of Christ Jesus to eternall glory. I wish I had been private, that I might have been heard. My Lord, if I might be so much beholding to you, that I might use a few words, I should take it for a very great courtesie; my Lord, I come hither to submit to that Judgement which hath past against me, I doe it with a very quiet and contented mind, I doe freely forgive all the world, a forgiveness that is not spoken from the teeth outward (as they say), but from my heart; I speak it in the presence of Almighty God, before whom I stand, that there is not so much as a displeasing thought

in me, arising to any creature. I thank God I may say truly, and my conscience bears me witnesse, that in all my services since I have had the honour to serve his Majesty in any employment, I never had any thing in my heart, but the joynt and individuall prosperity of King and people, if it hath been my hap to be misconstrued, it is the common portion of us all while we are in this life, the righteous judgement is hereafter; here we are subject to error, and apt to be



mis-judged one of another. There is one thing I desire to clear my selfe of, and I am confident I speak it with so much clearnesse, that I hope I shall have your Christian Charity in the beliefe of it, I did alwayes think that the Parl. of England were the happiest constitutions that any Kingdome or any Nation lived under, and under God the means of making King and people happy, so far have I been from being against Parliaments; For my death, I here acquit all the world, and pray God heartily to forgive them; and in particular, my Lord Primate, I am very glad that his Majesty is pleased to conceive me not meriting so severe and heavy a punishment as the utmost execution of this sentence; I am very glad, and infinitely rejoyce in this mercy of his, and beseech God to turn it to him, and that he may find mercy when he hath most need of it. I wish the Kingdome all the prosperity and happinesse in the world. I did it living, and now dying it is my wish. I doe now professe it from my heart, and doe most humbly recommend it to every man here, and wish every man to lay his hand upon his heart, and consider seriously whether the beginning of the happinesse of a people should be

wit-

writ in Letters of blood. I fear you are in a wrong way, and I desire Almighty God, that not one drop of my blood may rise up in judgement against you. My Lord, I profess my selfe a true and obedient Son to the Church of England, to the Church wherein I was born, and wherein I was bred, prosperity and happines be ever to it; and whereas it hath been said, that I have inclined to Popery, if it be an objection worth answering, let me say truly, that from the time since I was twenty one years of age, till this hour, now going upon forty nine, I never had thought in my heart, to doubt of the truth of my Religion in England, and never any had the boldnesse to suggest to me contrary to the best of my remembrance; and so being reconciled to the merces of Christ Jesus my Saviour, into whose bosome I hope shortly to be gathered, to that eternall happinesse that shall never have end I desire heartily the forgiveness of every man, both for any rash or unadvised word, or deed, and desire your prayers: And so my Lord farewell, farewell all the things of this world: Lord strengthen my faith, give me confidence and assurance in the merits of Jesus Christ, I desire you that you would be silent, and joyn in prayers with me, and I trust in God that we shall all meet, and live eternally in Heaven, there to receive the accomplishment of all happinesse, where every tear shall be wiped from our eyes, and every sad thought from our hearts: And so God blesse this Kingdome, and Jesus have mercy upon my soule. Amen.

August 1641. The King went to Scotland. Octob. The Irish Rebellion began, whereby above 100000 Protestants were murdered. Novemb. & Decemb. The King came from Scotland to London, and was entertained with most pompous solemnity, and after went to Hampton Court, the Parl. presented a Remonstrance, wherein was expressed the Kingdomes grievances, they desire a guard. Sir Wil. Belford was displaced, and Cottington made Constable of the Tower, but he was soon displaced, and Col. Lunsford was made Lieutenent of the Tower, but he also was displaced, and Sir John Byron was made Liev. of the Tower in Lunsfords stead, but he also with much ado removed, and Sir John Conyers was put in his place.

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty, and the Lords and Peers now Assembled in Parliament.

The Humble Petition and Protestation of all the Bishops and Prelats, now called by his Majesties Writs to attend the Parliament, and present about London and Westminster for that Service

THAT whereas the Petitioners are called up by severall & respective Writs, and under great penalties to attend the Parl. and have a clear and indivisible right to Vote in Bills, and other matters whatsoever debatable in Parl.

by the ancient Customs, Lawes, and Statutes of this Realm, and ought to be Protected by your Majesty, quietly to attend and prosecute that great Service. They humbly Remonstrate and Protest before God, your Majesty, and the Noble Lords and Peers now assembled in Parli. that as they have an indubitable right to Sit and Vote in the House of Lords; so are they (if they may be protected from force and violence) most ready and willing to performe their duties accordingly. And that they doe abominate all actions or opinions tending to Popery, and the maintenance thereof; as also all propension and inclination to any Malignant party, or any other side or party whatsoever, to the which their owne reasons and conscience shall not move them to adhere. But, whereas they have been at severall times violently menaced, affronted and assaulted by multitudes of people, in their coming to performe their services in that Honourable House, and lately chased away, and put in danger of their lives, and can find no redresse or protection, upon sundry complaints made to

The High Commission-Court and Starr-Chamber voted down, and pluralities & non-residencies damned by Parliament.



both Houses in this particular. They likewise humbly protest before your Majesty, and the Noble House of Peers, that saving unto themselves all their Rights and Interests of Sitting and Voting in that House at other times, they dare not Sit or Vote in the House of Peers, untill your Majesty shall further secure them from all affronts, indignities, and dangers in the premises. Lastly, whereas their fears are not built upon fantasies and conceits, but upon such grounds and objects as may well terrifie men of good resolutions, and much constancy. They doe in all duty and humility protest before your Majesty, and the Peers of that most Honourable House of Parli. against all Lawes, Orders, Votes, Resolutions, and Determinations, as in themselves null, and of none effect, which in their absence since the 27. of this instant Month of Decemb.

1641.

1641. have already passed, as likewise against such as shall hereafter pass in that most Honourable House, during the time of this their forced and violent absence from the said most Honourable House: nor denying but if their abstaining of themselves were willfull and voluntary, that most Honourable House might proceed in all their premisses in their absence; and this Protestation notwithstanding. And humbly beseeching your most Excellent Majesty to command the Clerk of the House of Peers to enter this their Petition and Protestation among their Records.

They will ever pray to God to bless, &c.

Jo. Ebor. Th. Dures. Rob. Co. Lith. Jo. Norw. Jo. Asa. Guil. Ba. & Welh.
Geo. Heres. Rob. Ox. Mai. Ely. Godf. Glouc. Jo. Peter. d. Mor. Lord.

Twelve Bishops were impeached of high Treason, and ten imprisoned in the Tower, and afterward all disabled from ever sitting in the Parl. They are voted down root and branch, *Nulla contradicente*. The same night there was bonfires and ringing of Bells. All Popish Recusants inhabiting in and about the City, all disaffected persons and such as being able men, would not lend any money for the defence of the Common-wealth, should forthwith confine themselves to their own Houses, and not to goe forth without speciall licence. An Ordinance to apprehend disaffected persons in the City, whereof were four Aldermen put in safe custody in Crosby House, and some in Newsam Colledge.

A Letter sent to Mr. Pym.

Mr. P. T. M.

Doe not think that a Guard of men can protect you, if you persist in your trayterous courses and wicked designs: I have sent a Paper-messenger to you: and if this does not touch your heart, a Dagger shall, so soon as I am recovered of my plague-sore. In the meane time you may be forborne, because no better man may be endangered for you.

Repent Traytor.

Jan. 1642. The Irish proclaimed Rebels, the King demands five Members. Lunford assaileth the Citizens at Westminster. An Act to carry on the War in Ireland till it were reduced Febr. King signs the Bill for taking away Bishops Vores. March, the Queen went to Holland, one of her ships sprung a leak, and much Treasure lost, and when she return'd, there was a great storm, Van Trumps Mast broke, and after eight dayes turmoill driven back again, broke and lost three ships. The King went to Theobalds, where a Petition from the Parl. was presented, desiring him to let the Militia abide neer Lond. and not carry the Prince away, he being at Newmarket, the House presented a Declaration, the King went to York, sends a message to the Parl. that he would raise 2000 Foot and 200 Horse at Hull, and goe for Ireland. Sir John Houham denies the K. entrance; in April and May some Members leave their seats, and goe to the King at York, Binion a Silkmans the Kentish Malignants, and Sir Edw. Dering frame Petitions against the

the Parl. but rejected, fined, and imprisoned. The King interdicts the Militia, but the Messenger was hang'd at the *Exchange*. The Lords and Gentry of *Ireland* and *Scotland*, petition the King to return to his Parl. the Gentry of *Yorkshire* do the like, but rejected. The King on foot a Commission of Array. *June*. The Great Seal carried to the K. The Earl of *Warwick* Adm. Money and Plate brought in for the Cause; the King besieges *Hull*, 500 men went from *London* to it: Proclamations and Declarations against the Parliament read in all Churches and Chappels within the K. power, *July*. An Army raised, and *Essex* made Generall; the Lord Mayor of *London* imprison'd for causing the K. Commission of Array to be proclaimed; many Proclamat. from the K. and declar. from the Parl. By water the Ship-masters and *Marriners* made ready a great number of Long boats furnished with Ordnance, Muskets, and other Sea-warlike Instruments, their vessels gallantly adorned with Flags and Streamers, together with martiall musick, Drums & Trumpets; when they came to *White-hall*, and understood that the Parl. were safely arriv'd, the Train'd Bands by Land, and the Sea-men by water, let flye their thundring shot both small and great, their Trumpets sounding, and their Drums beating in a triumphing and congratulatory manner, was a singular testimony of their cordiall affections.

The same day *Buckinghamshire* men, both Gentlemen, Ministers, and others of that Countrey, on Horsback, with their Protestations in their Hats, for reformation of evils in Church and State, and to assure their best services and assistance to the Parl. on all just occasions; and out of *Essex*, *Hartford*, *Berkshire*, *Surrey*, and other Counties of the Kingdome, came one after another. At *Edge hill* 16 pieces of Canon shot against 80 of the Earl of *Essex* Life-guard, and not one man hurt, and those 80 brake in upon 1600 of the K. Four of the Parl. Regiments ran away, and sixteen Troops of Horse, so we were 6000 and they 18000; yet we took their Standard, and cleist Sir *Edw. Varney* Standard-bearer in the head, and slew the Lord *Lindsey* Generall of the Field. Lord Gen. *Magazine* of powder to have been blown up, and Sir *John Horham* killed, by one *David Alexander*, but prevented. Commis. granted to Popish Recusants to levy men and Arms against the Parl. The K. received the Irish Rebels petition, and permitted their persons with great favour and allowance about him, calling them good Catholick subjects, but rejecting the petition for peace: *Novemb*. A Treaty of peace intended by the Parl. but pretended by the K. where was their bloody bickering at *Brinsford*, by the K. party. New High Sheriffs, for the better collecting of the 400000 l. Subsidies, intended to have been confirmed to the K. croft. *Jan*. 1643. *Newcastle* twice routed. K. party worsted near *Hanby*, Scots come into *Engl*. *March*. *Litchfield* Close taken, the K. send,

sends the Earl of Glamorgan into Irel. with power to conclude. Dr. Basswick and Cap. Lilburn to be tryed at Oxford, but prefer'd. A Letter to all the Freemen, Journeymen, and Apprentices of the City, to assemble at their severall Halls, to be perswaded not to yield to the Earl's second demands.

The 2 of May. 1643. y^e Crosse in Cheapeside was pulled downe. a Troope of Horse & 2 Companies of foot wayed to garde it & at y^e fall of y^e tope Crosse dromes beat trumpeets blow & multitudes of Cypar warre throwne in y^e fyre & a greate y^e 2 of May the Remane of the Crosse. & 6 day Popar burnt in the plarings of Bells, & a no hurt done in all Shoute of People with corn he seroth, was y^e invention at night was the Leaden ce where it stood with greate Acclamation & there actions.



Mr. Prin sent to search Canterburie Chamber and Study, found the Originall Scotch Service Book with his own hand writing, the cause of all the Scots warres. London to have been betrayed under a pretence of peace, by Mr. Waller, a Member of Parli. Mr. Tomkins, Mr. Challenor, but Waller fined 10000 l. and perpetuall banishment, Tomkins and Challenor hanged, the one at the Exchange, and the other in Holborn. Sir Jo. Hobdam attempted the betraying of Hull unto the Queen. Decemb. An Order to demolish Altars, to remove the Communion Table from the East end, and to take away all Tapers, Candlesticks, and Basons, and to demolish all Crucifixes, Crosses, and all Pictures and Images of the Trinity and Virgin Mary, both within and without all Churches and Chappels. A plot for betraying of Lincoln by the two Parfries, but preserved. Gloucester admirably freed by the City Regiments. A Rebellion by the Kenish Malignants about Tambridge. A ship bound from Denmark to the K. of about 300 Tun, richly laden with arms and amunition; another ship bound from Newcastle to Holland, laden with Sea-coals, but in the midst thereof.

was found between 3 or 4000 l. hid in the Coals, sent to buy Arms for the K. a third ship of 400 Tun, carrying 24 pieces of Ordnance, taken by the Parl. Scotland with an Army of at least 2000 Horse and Foot, invited by the Parl. when they marched up to the middle in snow, and brought their Artillery over the Ice of the frozen River of Tyne; and the Citizens of London lent the Parl. 100000 l. for the Scots first pay, to encourage their advance to help us against the K. forces. The Queen pawning the Jewels of the Crown in Holland, and therewith buying Arms to assist the war against the Parl. and her own actual performances with her Popish Army in the North, was High Treason, and transmitted to the Lords Images, Crucifixes, Papistcall Books in Somerset, and Janes, were burnt, and five Capuchin Fryers sent away. May, an Ordinance for the making of Forts, Trenches about the City. July, the Assembly of Divines met, Dr. Twisse Prolocutor, 120 the totall.

The Bishop of Canterburys first Prayer on the Scaffold, Jan. 10. 1644.

O Eternal God, and mercifull Father, look down upon me in mercy, in the riches and fullnesse of all thy mercies look upon me, but not till thou hast nailed my sins to the Crosse of Christ: Look upon me, but not till thou hast bathed me in the blood of Christ, not till I have hid my self in the wounds of Christ, that so the punishment that is due to my sins may passe away, and goe over me; and since thou art pleased to try me to the uttermost, I humbly beseech thee, give me now in this great instant, full patience, proportionable comfort, a heart ready to dye for thine honour, and the K. happinesse, and this Churches preservation; and my zeale to these, far from arrogancy be it spoken, is all the sin, humane frailty excepted, and all incidents thereunto, which is yet known of me in this particular, for which I now come to suffer, I say in this particular of Treason, but otherwise my sins are many and great, Lord pardon them all, and those especially whatsoever they be, which have drawn this present judgement upon me, and when thou hast given me strength to bear it, then doe with me as seems best in thine own eyes, and carry me through death, that I may look upon it in what visage soever it shall appear to me; and that there may be a stop of this issue of blood in this more then miserable Kingdome, I shall desire that I may pray for the people too, as well as for my self: O Lord, I beseech thee give grace of repentance to all people that have a thirst for blood; but if they will not repent, then scatter their devices so, and such as are or shall be contrary to the glory of thy great name, the truth and sincerity of Religion, the establishment of the K. and his posterity after him, in their just rights and priviledges, the honour and conservation of Parl. in their ancient and just power, the preservation of this poor Church in her truth, peace, and purity, and



the settlement of this distracted and distressed people, under the ancient Lawes, and in their native liberties; and when thou hast done all this in mercy for them. O Lord fill their hearts with thankfulness, and with religious dutifull obedience to thee and thy Commandments all their dayes: So Amen, Lord Jesus, and I beseech thee to receive my soule to mercy. *Our father, &c.*

His last Prayer on the Scaffold.

Lord I am coming as fast as I can, I know I must passe through the shadow of death before I can come to see thee, but it is but *Umbram mortis*, a meer shadow of death, a little darknesse upon nature, but thou by thy mercies and passion hast broke through the jaws of death, so, Lord receive my soul, and have mercy on me, and blesse this Kingdome with peace and plenty, and with brotherly love and charity, that there may not be this effusion of Christian blood among them, for Jesus Christ his sake, if it be thy will.

And when he said, *Lord receive my soule*, which was his signe, the Executioner did his Office.

A design to starve the City, by breaking into *Surrey, Suffex, Kent*, but disappointed by Sir *Wil. Waller*, and the City Regiments. *Feb.* the King granted a cessation of Arms with the bloody Rebels of *Ireland. March.* A Solemn League and Covenant taken by the Lords and Commons, City of *London*, and all parts within the *Parl. power. Nottingham Town* and *Castle* to have been betrayed, but prevented by *Col. Hutchinson*. A ship from *Denmark* of 300 Tuns, laden for the most part with Roundheads, being half pike staves, with a knob at the end, full of iron spikes, sent to the King, but that year the

Swedes fell into Denmark, and took half his Countrey from . I'm. plot against the City of London by Sir Basil Brooke, Col. Read, Mr. Ripley, and Mr. Viles, two Citizens of London, and others, but prevented. Our Army in Cornwall preserved with the losse of our Artillery. A peace pretended at Oxbridge, and a Petition from Buckinghamshire wherein Sir John Lawrence was a great stickler, but frustrated. *Milcomb Regis* to have been betrayed Col. Goring and Sir Lewis Dives were agents therein, the Town and Forts recovered, and two ships with rich prizes from Rhosn in France were seized on to make amends for their trouble. The Service Book voted down. Earls and Lords from Oxford submitting themselves to the Parl. June, 1645. The famous victory of Naishy over the Kings Forces, 5000 prisoners taken; a Jewel of 500 l. sent to Gen. Leven by the Parl. All the R. Commissioners taken at Shafisbury. Basing House taken and burnt. August. A plot in the West against the Parl. by the Clubmen. A sudden plot upon Scotland by Montrose, but as suddenly recovered again by Gen. David Leslie. A Treaty with the Parl. for a well grounded peace, and yet at that time the Earl of Glamorgan had a Commission to the ruine of all the Protestants in Ireland, and consequently in England also. The Great Seal broken before the Lords and Commons, on Tuesday, the 22 of August, 1645.

The King Escapes out of Oxford in a disguised manner



Ordered, That whosoever conceals the Kings person, shall be a Traytor.

A Letter concerning the Kings coming to the Scots Army, May 5. 1645.

Right Honourable, the discharging our selves of the duty we owe to the Kingdoms of England, to you as Commissioners from the same, moves

to acquaint you with the Kings coming in to our Army this morning, which having undertaken most willingly, hath filled us with amazement, and made us like men that dream: we cannot think that he could have been so unadvised in his resolutions, as to have cast himself upon us, without a real intention to give satisfaction to both Kingdomes, in all their just and reasonable demands, in all those things that concern Religion and righteousness: what so ever be his dispositions or resolutions, you may be assured, that we shall never entertain any thoughts, or correspondence with any purpose, or countenance any endeavours that may in any circumstance incroach upon our League and Covenant, or weaken the union or confidence between the Nations, that union to our Kingdome was the matter of many prayers, and as nothing was more joyfull unto us then to have it set on foot, so hiterto have we thought nothing too dear to maintain it, and we trust to walk with such faithfulness and truth in this particular, that as we have the testimony of a good conscience within our selves, so you, and all the world shall see, that we mind your interest with as much integrity and care as our own, being confident you will entertain no other thought of us.

Signed May 5. 1646.

LOTHIAN.

A Remonstrance exhibited in the name of the Lord Major, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, to the High Court of Parl. 1 That some strict and speedy course may be taken for the suppressing of all private and seperate Congregations. 2 That all Anabaptists, Brownists, Hereticks, Schismatics, Blasphemers, and all such Sectaries as conform not to the publick discipline established, or to be established by the Parl. may fully be declared against, and some effectuall course seited for proceeding against such persons. 3 That as we are all Subjects of one Kingdome, so all may be equally required to yield obedience to the Government either set or to be set forth. 4 That no person disaffected to the Presbyterian Government set or to be forth by the Parl. may be employed in any place of publick trust.

The King gave speedy Order to several Officers for the surrender of the Towns, Castles, and Ports, which then were in the hands of the Kings Commanders, viz. Oxford, Worcester, Litchfield, and Wallingford. A Petition delivered to his Excellency from the Officers and Souldiers in the Army, touching their faithfulness in the Parl. service, doing summer Service in the Winter season, &c. Further presented severall desires of theirs. 1 That an Ordinance of indemnity with the Royall assent be desired. 2 That satisfaction may be given to the petitioners for their arrears, both in their former service, and in this Army before it is disbanded. 3 That those who have voluntarily served the Parl. may not be prest to serve in another Kingdome, &c.

C 2

4 That

4 That those who have lost their lives, limbs, or estates, may be provided for, and relieved.

The Apology in answer to his Excellencies Letter, relating their sense of a second storm hanging over their heads; by the malice of a secret enemy, worse then the former now vanquished, expressing their sorrow that they cannot desire their own security without hazard to his Excellency, &c.

Concerning the abuse to divers well affected to the Army, by imprisonment, to the ruine of their estates, and losse of their lives. And for their candid intentions and endeavours, declared no lesse then troublers and enemies to the State and Kingdome, resolving rather to dye like men, then to be enslaved and hanged like dogs, &c.

A Letter from his Excellency to the Earl of Manchester, concerning the Votes of both Houses, as also his grief of heart for the distractions between the Parliament and the Army, desiring that all things may be determined in love, &c.

June 1647. The King taken from Holmby, and carried along with the Army, the House ordered that the King should reside at Richmond, but the next day from the General and Council of Officers, was brought an Impeachment against eleven Members.

A particular Charge against the 11 Members Impeached by the Army.

THAT Mr. Denzill Hollis being one of the speciall Commission, for the Parl. to present Propositions to the K. at Oxford, made private addresses to the Kings party then in Arms against the Parl. and did secretly plot and advise them against the Parl. &c. 2 That the said Mr. Denzill Hollis, and Sir Philip Stapleton during the late war, when the Earl of Lindsey went from the Tower to Oxford, sent severall Messages to the Earl of Dorset, &c. 3 That the said Mr. Hollis, Sir Philip Stapleton, Sir Wil. Lewis, Sir John Glorworthy, Sir Wil. Waller, Sir John Maynard, Maj Genl. Massie, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Long, Col. Edward Hailey, and Anthony Nicholas, in the moneths of March, April, May, and June last, in prosecution of their evill designs, met in divers places with persons disaffected to the State, for holding correspondence with the Queen of England now in France, and encouraged her party there. 4 And indeavoured to bring in Forreign Forces, and listed divers Commanders and Souldiers there, to raise and levy a new war. 5 And affronted divers Petitioners that came in a peaceable manner, boysterously assaulting them, &c. 6 Imprisoned some members of the Army, to disoblige them from the Parl. The solemn Engagement of the Citizens, Commanders, Officers, and Souldiers, &c. This was the Treasonall Ingagement.

WE doe solemnly engage our selves, and Vow unto Almighty God, That we will to the utmost of our power, cordially endeavour that his Majesty may speedily come to his Houses of Parliament, with honour, safety, and freedom,

freedom, and that without the nearer approach of the Army; there to confirm such things as he hath granted the twelfth of May last, in answer to the Propositions of both Kingdomes, and that with a personall Treaty with his two Houses of Parli. and the Commissioners of Scotland such things as are yet in difference may be speedily sealed, and a firm and lasting peace established.

The Army marching towards the City, Orders were given to the Trained Bands to goe to the Works. The Auxiliaries are raised to defend the City. A Proclamation by beat of Drum for all that are able to beare Armes, and are not listed to come to receive them. The House of Commons, and the Lords likewise, met according to the order of adjournement, July 30. but neither of the Speakers.

At length they proceeded to a new election, and Voted Master Pelham a Counsellour, and Member of the Commons House, Speaker *pro tempore*.

The Lords made choice of the Lord Grey to be Speaker of their House *pro tempore*. The Sargeant at Armes being absent with the Mace when the Commons chose their Speaker, had the City Mace, and chose Master Norfolk Sargeant at Armes. After which, proceeding to debate the great affaires touching the City and Kingdome, they Voted as followes.

1 That the King come to London. 2 That the Militia of the City shall have full power to raise what Forces they shall think fit to the same. 3 That they may make choice of a Commander in chief to be approved of by the House, and such Commander to present other Officers to be approved of by the Militia. The Common-Council made choise of Maj. Gen. Massey to command in chiefe all the City Forces. Ordered by the Militia, That all Reformadoes and other Officers should the next day at two of the clock be listed in St. James fields, where was a great appearance. Order given for staying of Houses in the City, and many listed. Most of the eleven Members sat in the House, and in the afternoon Maj. Gen. Massey, Sir William Waller, and Col. Gen. Poyntz, were at listing the Reformadoes. Declaration of the Lord Major, Aldermen, and Common-Council, A brief of which that his Majesty was surprized at Holmbury, and no place for his Majesties residence allowed by the Army nearer then their Quarters, therefore to settle peace, and establish true Religion, ease the Kingdomes burdens, establish his Majesties just rights, maintain the Parli. priviledges, and relieving Ireland, they profess the main of their enterprise, &c.

At which time Col. Gen. Poyntz and other Officers of the new List, attending for their Orders upon the Militia, came into Guildhall yard, and most cruelly hackt and hew'd many of the aforesaid Petitioners, divers whereof were mortally wounded, whereof some

since dyed. Lord Say, Lord Magreſſe, and others, with many of the Houſe of Commons, came to the Head Quarters, deſiring the Generalls protection. Six Aldermen and twelve Common Councel men ſent with a Letter to the Gen. declaring their unwillingneſſe to a new War. A Letter from Southwarke, relating their withſtanding the deſign of raiſing a new War, deſiring protection. Maſſey ſends Scout, but neer Brainſford thirty chaſed by ten, and took four of Maſſey's.

Col Rainsborough, Col. Hewſon, Col. Pride, and Col Thistlethwaite, marched into Southwarke, the Fort yielded without oppoſition. The Members forced away return; the Houſes being ſat with their old Speakers, Thomas Lord Fairfax made High Conſtable of the Tower. He marches through the City from 11 untill 8 at night.

A Letter from Liev. Gen. Cromwel, that his Maſteſty had withdrawn himſelf at nine the laſt night.

His Maſteſties laſt Letter, Hampton-Court,
Nov. 11. 1645.

Liberty being that which in all times hath been, but eſpecially now is the condition, the aim and deſire of all men, common reaſon ſhewes that Kings leſſe then any ſhould endure Captivity, yet I call God to witneſſe with what patience I have endur'd a tedious reſtraint, which ſo long as I had any hopes that this ſort of my ſuffering might conduce to the peace of theſe three Kingdomes, or the hindring of more effuſion of blood, I did willingly undergoe, but now finding by too certain proofs, that this my continued patience would not only turn to my perſonall ruine, but likewiſe be of much more prejudice to the publick good, I thought I was bound as well by naturall as politicall Obligations, to ſeek my ſafety, by retiring my ſelfe for ſome time from publick view both of my friends and enemies; and I appeale to all indifferent men to judge, if I have not cauſe to free my ſelfe from the hands of theſe who change their Principles with their condition, and who are not aſhamed openly to intend the deſtruction of the Nobility, by taking away their Negative voyce, and with whom the Levellers doctrine is rather countenanced then puniſhed; and as for their intentions to my perſon, their changing and putting more ſtrict Guards upon me, with the diſcharging moſt of the ſervants of mine, who formerly they admitted to wait upon me, doe ſufficiently declare: Nor would I have this my retirement miſ-interpreted, for I ſhall earneſtly and unceſſantly endeavour the ſeeking of a ſafe and well-grounded peace, where-ever I am, or ſhall be, and that (as much as may be) without the effuſion of more Chriſtian blood, for which how many times have I preſt to be heard, and yet no ear given to me; and can any reaſonable man think (ac ordng to the ordinary courſe of affaires) there can be a ſeiled peace without it, or what God will bleſſe thoſe that reſuſe to hear their own King? Surely no, I muſt further add that (beſides what concerns my ſelfe) unleſſe all other chief intereſts

rests have not only a bearing, but likewise just satisfaction given to them (to wit, the Presbyterians, Independents, Army, those who have addre- ed to me, and even the Scots) I say there cannot (I speak not of miracles, it being in my opinion a sinfull presumption in such cases to expect or trust so therein) be a safe and lasting peace. Now as I cannot deny but that my personall security is the urgent cause of this my retirement, so I take God to wit- nesse, the publick peace is no lesse before mine eyes, and I can find no better way to expresse this my profession (I know not what a wiser man may doe) then by desiring and urging that all chief Interests may be heard, to the end each may have just satisfaction; as for example, the Army (for the rest, though necessary, yet I suppose are not difficult to consent) ought (in my judgement) to enjoy the liberty of their conscience, and have an Act of Oblivion or Indemnity (which should extend to the rest of all my subjects) and that all their Arrears should be speedily and duly paid, which I will under- take to doe, so I may be heard, and that I be not hindred from using such law- full and honest means as I shall choose. To conclude, Let me be heard with freedom, honour, and safety, and I shall instantly break through this cloud of Retirement, and shall shew my selfe to be Pater Patriæ.

C. R.

A great tumult, insurrection, and mutiny in London, breaking open divers Houses, and Magazines of Arms and Ammunition, seizing on the Drums, Gates, Chains, and Watches of the City, assaulted and shot into the Lord Mayors house, and killed one of his Guard, &c.

May 16, 1648, Surrey Petitioners came to Westminster, and made a great shout, and cryed, *Hej for King Charles, we will pull the Members out by the Ears*; disarmed two Sentinels, knocks them down, one Sen- tinell refusing to be disarmed, the Petitioners got within his Arms, one of them drew his sword and run him through; and the Petiti- oners drew their swords, and said, *Fall on for King Charles now or never*; but a party of 500 Foot did raze some. Of the Petitioners were slain four or five; of the Souldiers two.

The old Lord Goring proclaimed Generall at the head of the Ken- nish Army, upon the Hill neer Alisford, consisting of 8000 besides those in Maidstone; there were neer 300 slain, and about 2200 pris- oners, many of them taken in the Woods, Hop-yards, and fields, also Gentlemen of good quality. There were about 500 Horse. 3000 Arms, 9 Foot colours, and 8 piece of Canon, with store of Ammu- nition taken; their word at the Engagement was *King and Kent, ours Truth*. They being routed marched over Rochester Bridge, towards Black-Hearth, with about 3000 Horse and Foot, most Cavaliers, Pre- mices and Watermen, and fled over the water into Essex, by Woulledge and Greenwich.

The

The Duke of Buckingham, Lord Francis, Earl of Holland, Lord Audley, Lord Camden, and others, rose in Surrey, and made Proclamation that they expected the Parli. would settle the Kingdome, but because they have not, they would fetch the King; and live and dye with him to settle it.

The Scots Army of 21000. Invaded England Duke Hamilton's Standard had Motto Date Cesari, Foot standard for Covenant Religion, King and Kingdomes; Rising in Kent, Revolt of the Navie, Reducing Colchester, And Quelling the insurrection in Pembroke shire all in 1648 :



The Scots entring the Kingdome, July 11. 1648. Maj. Gen. Lambert sent this Letter to Duke Hamilton.

MY LORD;

HAVING received Information that some Forces of Horse and Foot are marched out of Scotland into this Kingdome under your Excellencies Command, I have sent this Bearer unto you, desiring to know the truth and intent thereof, and whether they are come in opposition to the Forces in these parts raised by the Authority of the Parli. of England, and now in prosecution of their Commands. I desire your Lordships speedy Answer, and rest

Your Excellencies humble Servant

J. LAMBERT.

Duke Hamilton's Answer.

Noble Sir;

I Received yours of the 11 of this instant, in answer whereunto I shall only say, the information you received is true, for according to the Commands of the Committee of Estates of the Parli. of Scotland, there are Forces both of Horse and Foot come into this Kingdome

donee under my conduct, for prosecution of the ends mentioned in my Letter of the 6th, to which I refer you, intending to oppose any that are or shall be in Arms for the obstruding of those pious, loyal, and just ends, and so remain,

HAMBLETON.

The Towne of Colchester delivered up, Sir Charles Lucas, and Sir George Lisle shot to death.

Live: Col: Lilburn revolted at Newcastle, declared for the King, Sir Arthur Haslerigg Norm'd the Castle, Lilburns head was set upon a pole.

Jan. 1. 1648. The Lord of Warwick went to Portsmouth, to bring into obedience the mutinous Sea-men: there was with the Lord of Warwick, the Phoenix, Mary, Rose, Robert, New Jack, Lilly, Lyon, Bonaventure, Antelope, Swiftsure, Hector, and Fellowship.

A Short Abridgement of the Engagement made by the Common-Council, Commanders, Souldiers, and Commission-Officers in London.

We declare to engage as much as in us lies, to defend the King & Earl: from all violence, and to the end we may be enabled to perform the same, We humbly offer, that the Forces in the line may be one Militia, and no Forces may be raised, but by Authority of the said Militia by consent of the Common Council. We desire no Forces in Arms might come within thirty miles of London, during the treaty, and for those within, what persons soever shall make any tumult, shall be put to death. Ordered, That the Common Council men and Commanders shall within their severall Precincts goe from house to house, to receive concurrence to the said Engagement.

Decemb. 1648. The House having notice of the Kings carrying tohurst Castle, Voted That the seizing his person was without their advice or consent.

Dec. 5. The House Voted, That his Majesties concessions to their Proposals, was ground sufficient to settle the peace of the Kingdoms.

Dec. 6. Col. R. H. and Col. Pride Regiment guarded the Parl. and seized some Members.

Dec. 11. Maj: Gen. Browne Sheriff of London, was apprehended.

Dec. 13. The House Voted, That the Lords and Commons declare they will make no further Addresses to the King, nor none shall be by any person whatsoever, without leave of the Parl. and if any make breach of this Order, they shall incur the penalty of high Treason, and that they will receive no more any Message from the King, to both or either Houses of Parl.

An Ordinance sent to the Lords for the Tryall of the King, but they

they rejected the Commission, and adjourned eight dayes, after that they never came more.

Serjeant Denny, Serjeant at Arms, so the Commissioners, rode in to Westminster Hall, with the Mace belonging to the House of Commons on his shoulder, and some Officers attending him all bare, and six Trumpeters on Horseback, a guard of Horse and Foot attending in the Palace-yard, and Proclamation was made, *All that had any thing for matter of Fact against Charles Stuart, King of England, to bring it in to the Commissioners.*

Jan. 19. 1648. That this present Seale of England should be broken in pieces, and a new one forthwith made, and ordered that the Arms of England and Ireland should be engraven on the one side, and on the other side a Map of the Parts, with these words in it, *The first year of Freedome by Gods blessing restored, 1648.*

The Charge of the Commons of England, against Charles Stuart King of England.

THAT the said Charles Stuart being admitted King of England, and therein trusted with a limited power, to Govern by and according to the Lawes of the Land, and not otherwise; and by his trust, Oath, and Office, being obliged to use the power committed to him, for the good and benefit of the people, and for the preservation of their Rights and Liberties, yet nevertheless out of a wicked design to erect and uphold in himselfe an unlimited and tyrannical power, to rule according to his will, and to overthrow the Rights and Liberties of the people; yea, to take away and make voyd the foundation thereof, and of all redresse and remedy of misgovernment, which by the fundamentall Constitutions of this Kingdome, were reserved on the peoples behalfe, in the right and power of frequent and successive Parli. or National meetings in Councell; He, the said Charles Stuart, for the accomplishment of such his designs, and for the protecting of himselfe and his adherents, in his and their wicked practices to the same ends, hath traitorously and maliciously levied War against the present Parli. and the people therein represented. Particularly, upon or about the 30. of Jan. in the year 1642. at Bewerly in the County of York, and about the 29. of July in the year aforesaid, in the County of the City of York; and upon the 22. of August, at Nottingham, where he set up his Standard of War; and also about the 13. of October in the same year at Edge-bill, and Red-bank, in the County of Warwick; and near the 29. of Nov. in the same year, at Brainford in the County of Middlesex, and near the 30. of Aug. 1642. at Gosham Bridge over Reading, in the County of Berks; and near the

the 30 of *Octob.* in the same year, near the City of *Gloucester*; and about the 20 of *Nov.* the same year, at *Newbury* in the County of *Ber.* and about July 31. 1644. at *Crofted* Bridge in the County of *Oxon.* and Sept. 30. the same year, at *Bosmin*, and other places in the County of *Cornwall*, and Nov. 30. the same year, at *Newbury*; and about June 8. 1645. at *Leicester*; and the 14. at *Naseby* field. At which severall times and places, or most of them, and at many other places in this Land, at severall other times within the years afore-mentioned. And in the year 1646. he the said *Charles Stuart* hath caused and procured many thousands of the free people of the Nation to be slain, and by diversions, parties, and insurrections within this Land, by invasions from foreign parts, endeavoured and procured by him, and by many other evil wayes and means, he the said *Charles Stuart* hath wot enely maintained and carried on the said War, both by Land and Sea, during the years before mentioned, but also hath renewed, or caused to be renewed the said War against the Parl. and good people of this Nation in this present year, 1648. in the Counties of *Kent*, *Essex*, *Surrey*, *Sussex*, *Middlesex*. and many other Countiees and places in *England* and *Wales*, and also by Sea; and particularly, he the said *Charles Stuart* hath for that purpose given Commission to his Son the Prince, and others, whereby, besides multitudes of other persons, many such as were by the Parl. intrusted and employed for the Nation, being by him or his Agents corrupted to the betraying of their Trust, and revolting from the Parl. have had entertainment and Commission for the continuing and renewing of War and Hostility against the said Parl. and people as afore-said. By which cruell and unnatural Wars by him the said *Charles Stuart*, continued and renewed as afore-said, much innocent blood of the free people of this Nation, hath been spilt, many Families have been undone, the publick Treasury wasted and exhausted, Trade obstructed and miserably decayed, vast expence and damage to the Nation incurred, and many parts of the Land spoiled, some of them even to desolation.

And for further prosecution of his said evil Designes, he, the said *Charles Stuart* doth still continue his Commission to the said Prince, and other Rebels, and Revolters, both English and Foreigners, and to the Earl of *Ormond*, and to the Irish Rebels and Revolters associated with him; from whom further invasions are threatened, upon the present intent, and on the Behalfe of the said *Charles Stuart*.

At which wicked Designes, Wars, and evil practices of him the said *Charles Stuart*, have been and are carried on, for the advancing and upholding of the personall Interest of will and power, and pre-empting interference to himselfe and his Family against the publick Interest, common right, Liberty, justice, and peace of the people of this Nation, by and for whom he was constituted as afore-said.

By all which it appeareth that he the said *Charles Stuart*, hath been and is the Occasioner, Author, and Contriver of the said unnaturall, cruell, and bloody wars, and therein guilty of all the Treasons, Murthers, Rapines, Burnings, Desolation, Damage, and mischiefes to this Nation, acted or committed in the said wars, or occasioned thereby.

And the said *John Cooke*, by Protestation (save on the behalf of the people of *England*, the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter, any other Charge against the said *Charles Stuart*, and also of replying to the answers which the said *Charles Stuart* shall make to the premisses, or any Charge that shall be so exhibited) doth for the said Treasons and Crimes on the behalfe of the said people of *England* impeach the said *Charles Stuart*, as a Tyrant, Traytor, Murderer, and a publick and implacable enemy to the Common-wealth of *England*, and pray, That the said *Charles Stuart* King of *England*, may be put to answer all and every the premisses, that such Proceeding, Examinations, Tryals, Sentence, and Judgement, may be thereupon had, as shall be agreeable to Justice.

The Kings Speech made upon the Scaffold at White-

Hall, Jan. 30. 1648.

I shall be very little heard of any body here, I shall therefore speak a word unto you here; indeed I could hold my peace very well, if I did not think that holding my peace would make some men think that I did submit to the guilt as well as to the punishment; but I think it is my duty to God first, and to my Countrey, for to clear my self both as an honest man, and a good Christian. I shall begin first with my innocency, in troth, I think it not very needfull for me to insist long upon this, for all the world knowes I never did begin a War with the two Houses of Parliament, and I call God to witnesse, to whom I must shortly make an account, that I never did intend for to ineroach upon their priviledges, they began upon me, it was the *Militia* they began upon, they confest that the *Militia* was mine, but they thought it fit for to have it from me; and to be short, if any body will look to the dates of Commissions, both theirs and mine, and likewise to the Declarations, will see clearly that they began these unhappy troubles, not I, so that as for the guilt of these enormous Crimes that are laid against me, I hope in God that God will clear me of it, I will not, I am in charity; God forbid that I should lay it upon the two Houses of *Parl.* there is no necessity of either, I hope they are free of this guilt; for I doe beleve that all instruments between them and me, ha's been the cause of all this bloodshed.

thed ; so that by way of speaking , as I find my selfe clear of this, I hope (and pray God) that they may too : yet for all this, God forbid that I should be so ill a Christian, as not to say that Gods judgements are just upon me, many times he does pay justice by an unjust sentence, that is ordinary : I will onely say this, *That an unjust Sentence that I suffered to take effect , is finished now by an unjust Sentence upon me ;* that is, so far I have said, to shew you that I am an innocent man.

Now for to shew you that I am a good Christian, I hope there is a good man (pointing to Dr. Juckon) that will bear me witnesse that I have forgiven all the world, and those in periculum that have been the chief causers of my death, who they are God knowes, I doe not desire to know, I pray God forgive them. But this is not all, my charity must goe further. I wish that they may repent, for indeed they have committed a great sin in that particular, I pray God with Saint *Stephen*, that this be not laid to their charge ; nay, not onely so, but that they may take the right way to the peace of the Kingdome : So (Sirs) I doe wish with all my soule, and I doe hope (there is some here) will carry it further) that they may endeavour the peace of the Kingdome.

Now (Sirs) I must shew you how you are out of the way, and will put you in a way ; first, you are out of the way, for certainly all the way you ever have had yet as I could find by any thing, is in the way of Conquest, certainly this is an ill way, for Conquest (Sirs) in my opinion is never just, except there be a good just Cause, either for matter of wrong, or just Title, and then if you goe beyond it, that makes it unjust at the end that was just at first : But if it be onely matter of Conquest, then it is a great Robbery, as a Pirate said to *Alexander ; That He was the great Robbers he was but a petty Robber ;* and so, Sirs, I doe think the way you are in, is much out of the way. Now Sirs, for to put you in the way, beleeve it, you will never doe right, nor God will never prosper you, untill you give God his due, the King his due, (that is, my Successors) and the people their due, I am as much for them as any of you : You must give God his due, by regulating rightly his Church (according to his Scriptures) which is now out of order, for to set you in a way particularly now I cannot, but onely this, a Nationall Synod freely called, freely debating among themselves, must settle this ; when that every opinion is freely and clearly heard.

For the King indeed I will not, the Lawes of the Land will clearly instruct you for that ; therefore, because it concerns my own particular, I onely give you a touch of it.

For the people, and truly I desire their liberty and freedom as much as any body whomsoever ; but I must tell you, that their Liberty

berthy and their Freedome consist in having of Government; those Lawes, by which their life and their goods may be best then cove; It is not for having share in Government (Sir) that is nothing pertaining to them, a subject and a Sovereign are cleand different things, and therefore untill they doe that, I mean, that you doe put the people in that Liberty, as I say, certainly they will never enjoy themselves.

Sirs, it was for this that now I am come here: If I would have given way to an arbitrary way, for to have all Lawes changed according to the power of the Sword, I needed not to have come here; and therefore I tell you (and I pray God, it be not laid to your charge) *That I am the Martyr of the people.*

In troth Sirs, I shall not trouble you much longer; for I will only say this to you, that in troth, I could have desired some little time longer, because if I would have put this that I have said in a little more order, and a little better digested then I have done, and therefore I hope you will excuse Me.

I have delivered my conscience, I pray God, that you doe take those courses that are best for the good of the Kingdome, and your own Salvation.

The Bishop of London minding him to say something concerning his Religion.

King. I thank you very heartily (my Lord) for that, I had almost forgotten it. In troth Sirs, my Conscience in Religion, I think, is very well known to all the world, and therefore I declare before you all, That I dye a Christian, according to the profession of the Church of England, as I found it left me by my Father, and this honest man I thinke can witness it.

Then turning to the Officers, said, Sirs, excuse me for this same, I have a good cause; and I have a gracious God, I will say no more. Then turning to Col. Hacker, he said, Take care that they doe not put me to paine, and Sir, this and it please you. But then a Gentleman coming nter the Ax, the King said, take heed of the Ax, pray take heed of the Ax; then the King speaking to the Executioner, said I shall say but very short prayers, and when I thrust out my hand. Then the King called to Dr. Juxon for his night cap, and having put it on, he said to the Executioner, does my harte trouble you, who desired him to put it all under his Cap, which the King did accordingly, by the help of the Executioner, and the Bishop. then the King turning to Dr. Juxon, said, I have a good cause, and a gracious God on my side. Dr. Juxon, There is but one stage more, this stage is turbulent and troublesome, it is a short one, but you may consider it will soone carry you a very great way, from Earth to Heavens, and there you shall find a great deale of cordiall joy and comfort.

King.

King. I goe from a corruptible to an incorruptible Crown, where no disturbance can be.

Doff. You are exchanged from a temporall to an eternall Crowne, a good exchange.

Then the King took off his Cloak and his George, giving his George to Dr. Juxon, saying, Remember, tis thought for the Prince, and some other small Ceremonies past, after which the King stooping down, laid his neck upon the block, after a very little pause, stretched forth his hands, the Executioner at one blow severed his head from his Body, his Body was put in a Coffin covered with black Velvet, and removed to his Lodging Chamber at White Hall.

An Act prohibiting the Proclaiming of any person to be King of England, &c.

WHEREAS Charles Stuart King of England, being for the notorious Treasons, Tyrannies, and Murders, committed by him in the late unnaturall and civill Wars condemned to death, whereupon, after execution of the same, severall pretences may be made, and Title set on foote unto the Kingly Office; to the apparent hazzard of the Publick Peace. For the prevention thereof, Be it Enacted and Ordained by this present Parliament, and by the Authority of the same, That no person or persons whatsoever doe presume to Proclaime, Declare, Publish, or any way promote Charles Stuart, Son of the said Charles, commonly called Prince of Wales, or any other person to be King or chiefe Magistrate of England or of Ireland or any of the Dominions belonging to them, or any of them, by colour of Inheritance, Succession, Election, or any other Claim whatsoever, without the free consent of the people in Parliament first had, and signified by a particular Act or Ordinance for that purpose, any Law, Statute, Usage, or Custome to the contrary notwithstanding. And be it further Enacted, and Ordained, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained, That whatsoever shall contrary to this Act, Proclaime, Declare, Publish, or any way promote the said Charles Stuart the Son, or any other person to be King, or chiefe Magistrate of England, or of Ireland, or of any the Dominions belonging to them,

them, or to either of them, without the said consent in Parliament, signified as aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged a Traytor to the Common-wealth, and shall suffer the pains of death, and such other punishments as belong to the Crime of High Treason. And all Officers, as well Civill as Military, and all other well affected persons, are hereby authorized and required forthwith to apprehend all such Offenders, and to bring them in safe custody to the next Justice of the Peace, that they be proceeded against accordingly.

H. Scobel, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

*D.^t Hamblton, E. of Cambridg, E. of Holland,
and Lord Capell beheaded Mar. 9. 1649
And their speaker on the scaffold*



*The Speech of Duke Hamilton Earl of Cambridge,
on the Scaffold in the Pallace-yard, the ninth
of March, 1649.*

I Think it is truly not very necessary for me to speak much, there are many Gentlemen and Sculdiers there that see me, but my voyce truly is so weak, so low, that they cannot hear me, neither truly was I ever at any time so much in love with speaking, or with any thing I had to expresse, that I took delight in it, yet this being the last time that I am to doe so, by a Divine providence of Almighty God, who hath brought me to this end justly for my sins; I shall to you, Sir, Master Sherif, declare thus much, as to the matter that I am now

now to suffer for, which is as being a Traytor to the Kingdome of England: Truly Sir, it was a Countrey that I equally loved with my owne, I made no difference, I never intended either the generality of its prejudice, or any particular mans in it; what I did was by the Command of the Parliament of the Countrey where I was borne, whose Command I could not disobey, without running into the same hazard there, of that condition that I now am in.

It pleased God so to dispose that Army under my Command, as it was ruined; and I, as their Generall, cloathed with a Commission, stand here, now ready to dye, I shall not trouble you, with repeating of my Plea, what I said in my owne Defence at the Court of Justice, my self being satisfied with the command that is laid upon me, and they satisfied with the justnesse of their procedure, according to the Lawes of this Land. God is just, and howsoever I shall not say any thing as to the matter of the Sentence, but that I doe willingly submit to his Divine providence, and acknowledge that very many wayes I deserve even a worldly punishment, as well as hereafter, for we are all sinfull, Sir, and I a great one; yet for my comfort, I know there is a God in Heaven that is exceeding mercifull, I know my Redeemer sits at his right hand, and am confident (clapping his hand on his brest) is mediating for me at this instant I am hopefull thro his free grace, and all-sufficient merits, to be pardoned of my sins, and to be received into his mercy, upon that I rely, trusting to nothing but the free grace of God through Jesus Christ: I have not been vaunted in my Religion, I thank God for it, since my infancy, it hath been such as hath been profest in the Land, and established, and now it is not this Religion or that Religion, nor this or that fancy of men that is to be built upon, it is but one that's right, one that's sure, and that comes from God; Sir, and in the free grace of our Saviour. Sir, there is truly somewhat that (*be then observing the Writers*) had I thought my Speech would have been thus taken, I would have digested it into some better method then now I can, and shall desire these Gentlemen that doe write it; that they will not wrong me in it, and that it may not in this manner be published to my disadvantage, for truly I did not intend to have spoken thus when I came here.

These are, Sir, terrible aspersions that have been laid upon my self, truly such, as I thank God, I am very free from; as if my actions and intentions had not been such as they were pretended for, but that notwithstanding what I pretended it was for the King, there was nothing else intended then to serve him in it. I was bred with him for many years, I was his domestick servant, and there was nothing declared by the Parli: that was not really intended by me; and truly, in it I ventured my life one way, and now I lose it another way:

and that was one of the ends, as to the King; I speak only of that, because the rest ha's many particulars; and to clear my selfe from so horrid an aspersion as is laid upon me: neither was there any other designe known to me by the incomming of that Army, then what is really in the Declaration published. His person, I doe professe, I had reason to love as he was my King, and as he had been my Master: It hath pleased God now to dispose of him, so as it cannot be thought flattery to have said this, or any end in me for the saying of it, but to free my selfe from that Calumny which lay upon me: I cannot gain by it, yet Truth is that which we shall gain by for ever.

There hath been much spoken, Sir, of an invitation into this Kingdome, it's mentioned in that Declaration, and truly to that I did and doe remit my selfe: and I have been very much laboured for discoveries of these inviters; 'tis no time to dissemble, how willing I was to have served this Nation in any thing that was in my power, is known to very many honest, pious, and religious men, and how ready I would have been to have done what I could to have served them; if it had pleased them to have preserved my life, in whose hands there was a power: They have not thought it fit, and so I am become unusefull in that which willingly I would have done. As I said at first (Sir) so I say now concerning that point, I wish the Kingdome happinesse, I wish it peace, and truly Sir, I wish that this blood of mine may be the last that is drawn: and howsoever I may perhaps have some reluctancy with my selfe, as to the matter of my suffering, for my fact, yet I freely forgive all, Sir, I carry no grudge along with me to my Grave, his will be done that ha's created both Heaven and Earth, and me a poor miserable sinfull Creature now speaking before him. For me to speak, Sir, to you of State-businessse, and the Government of the Kingdome, or my opinion in that, or for any thing in that nature, truly it is to no end, it contributes nothing: My owne inclination hath been to peace, from the beginning, and it is known to many, that I never was an ill instrument betwixt the King and his people; I never added to the prejudice of the Parli. I bore no Arms, I medled not with it, I was not wanting by my prayers to God Almighty for the happinesse of the King; and truly I shall pray still, that God may so direct him, as that may be done, which shall tend to his glory, and the peace and happinesse of the Kingdome.

For my Religion, that which I said was the established Religion, and that which I have practiced in my own Kingdome where I was born and bred; my Tenets they need not to be exprest, they are known to all, and I am not of a rigid opinion; many godly men there are that may have scruples which doe not concerne me at all at no time; they may differ in opinions, and more now then at any time; differing

differing in opinion does not move me (nor any mans) my owne is cleare. Sir, the Lord forgive me my sins, and I forgive freely all those that even I might as a worldly man, have the greatest animosity against; We are bidden to forgive, Sir, 'tis a Command laid upon us (and there mentioned) *Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us.*

Then the Earl turning to the Executioner, said, Shall I put on another Cap? Must this haire be turn'd up from my Neck? There are three of my Servants to give satisfaction; he also asked him which way he would have him lye.

The Executioner pointing to the front of the Scaffold, the Earl replied, what, my head this way?

After a little discourse in private with some of his Servants, he kneeled downe by the side of the Scaffold, and prayd a while to himselfe.

Then with a chearfull and smiling countenance (embracing Dr. Sibbels) he said, truly Sir, I doe take you in mine arms, and truly, I blesse God for it, I doe not fear, I have an assurance that is grounded here (laying his hand upon his heart) now that gives me more true joy then ever I had. I passe out of a miserable world, to goe into an eternall and glorious Kingdome; and Sir, though I have been a most sinfull creature, yet Gods mercy I know is infinite, and I blesse my God, for it, I goe with so clear a conscience that I know not the man I have personally injured.

Then embracing those his Servants which were there present, said to each of them. You have been very faithfull to me, and the Lord blesse you.

And so turning himselfe to the Executioner, he said, I shall say a very short prayer unto my God, while I lye downe there, and when I stretch out my hand (my right hand) then Sir, doe your duty, and I doe freely forgive you, and so I doe all the world.

Then the Earl of Cambridge said to the Executioner, Must I lye all along, he answered, yes, and't please your Lordship: Then he said, when I stretch out my hands--- but I will fit my head, first tell me if I be right, and how you would have me lye, and being told he must lye a little lower, he said,

Well, stay then till I give you the signe. And so having laine a short space devoutly praying to himselfe, he stretcht out his right hand; whereupon the Executioner at one blow severed his head from his body, which was received by two of his Servants then kneeling by him, into a Crimson Tassety Scarfe, and that with the body immediately put into a Coffin brought upon the Scaffold for that purpose, and from thence conveyed to the House that was Sir John Hamiltons at the *Mews*.

*The Speech of the Earl of Holland
upon the Scaffold.*

IT is to no purpose (I think) to speak any thing here : which way must I speak ? and then being directed to the front of the Scaffold, he (leaning over the raile) said, I think it is fit to say something, since God hath called me to this place.

The first thing which I must professe, is, what concerns my Religion and my breeding, which hath been in a good Family, that hath been ever faithfull to the true Protestant Religion, in the which I have been bred, in the which I have lived, and in the which by Gods grace and mercy I shall dye.

I have not lived according to that Education I had in that Family where I was borne and bred : I hope God will forgive me my sins, since I conceive that it is very much his pleasure to bring me to this place for the sins that I have committed.

The cause that hath brought me hither, I believe by many hath been much mistaken, They have conceived that I have had ill designs to the State, and to the Kingdome, truly I look upon it as a judgement, and a just judgement of God; not but that I have offended to much the State, and the Kingdome, and the Parliament, as that I have had an exream vanity in serving them very extraordinarily. For those actions that I have done, I think it is known they have been ever faithfull to the publick, and very particularly to Parliamt: my affections have been ever exprest truly and clearly to them. The dispositions of affaires now have put things in another posture then they were when I was ingaged with the Parl. I have never gone off from those principles that ever I have profest, I have lived in them, and by Gods grace will I dye in them.

There may be alterations and changes that may carry them further then I thought reasonable, and there I left them : But there hath been nothing that I have said or done, or professed either by Covenant or declaration, which hath not been very constant, and very clear upon the Principles that I ever have gone upon, which was to serve the King, the Parl. Religion (I should have said in the first place) the Common wealth, and to seek the peace of the Kingdome.

That made me think it no improper time, being prest out by accidents and circumstances, to seek the peace of the Kingdom, which I thought was proper, since there was something then in agitation, but nothing agreed on for sending Propositions to the King, that was the furthest aime that I had, and truly beyond that I had no intention,

intention, none at all. And God be praised, although my blood comes to be shed here, there was I think scarcely a drop of blood shed in that action that I was engaged in.

For the present affairs, as they are I cannot tell how to judge of them, and truly they are in such a condition, as (I conceive) no body can make a judgement of them: and therefore I must make use of my prayers, rather than of my opinion, which are, that God would bless this Kingdom, this Nation, this State, that he would settle it in a way agreeable to what this Kingdom hath been happily Governed under; by a King, by the Lords, by the Commons, a Government that (I conceive) it hath flourished much under, and I pray God the change of it bring not rather a prejudice, a disorder, and a confusion, then the contrary.

I look upon the Prosperity of the King, and truly my conscience directs me to it, to desire, that if God be pleased that these people may look upon them with that affection that they owe, that they may be called in again, and they may be, not through blood, nor through disorder, admitted againe into that power, and to that glory that God hath in their birth intended to them, I shall pray with all my Soule for the happiness of this State, of this Nation, that the blood which is here spilt, may be even the Last which may fall amongst us, and truly I should lay down my life with as much cheerfulness as ever person did, if I conceived that there would no more blood follow us; for a State, or affairs that are built upon blood, is a foundation for the most part that doth not prosper.

After the blessing that I give to the Nation, to the Kingdom, and truly to the Parliament, I doe wish with all my heart, happiness, and a blessing to all those that have been authors in this business, and truly that have been authors in this very work that bringeth us hither: I doe not only forgive them, but I pray heartily and really for them; as God will forgive my sins, so I desire God may forgive them.

I have a particular relation, as I am Chancellor of *Cambridge*, and truly I must here, since it is the last of my prayers, pray to God that that University may goe on in that happy way which it is in, that God may make it a Nursery to plant those persons that may be distributed to the Kingdom, that the Soules of the people may receive a great benefit, and a great advantage by them; and (I hope) God will reward them for their kindness, and their affections that I have found from them (Looking towards Mr. Bolton.)

I have said what Religion I have been bred in, what Religion I have been borne in, what Religion I have practised, I began with it, and I trust end with it.

I told you that my actions and my life have not been agreeable to my

my breeding, I have told you likewise that the Family where I was bred, hath been an exemplary Family (I may say so I hope without vanity) of much affection to Religion, and of much faithfullnesse to this Kingdome, and to this State.

I have endeavoured to doe those actions that have become an honest man, and which became a good English man, and which became a good Christian. I have been willing to oblige those that have been in trouble, those that have been in persecution, and truly I finde a great reward of it, for I have found their prayers and their kindnesse now in this distresse, and in this condition I am in, and I think it a great reward, and I pray God reward them for it.

I am a great sinner, and I hope God will be pleased to hear my prayers, to give me Faith to trust in him, that as he hath called me to death at this place, he will make it but a passage to an eternall life through Jesus Christ, which I trust to, which I relye upon, and which I expect by the mercy of God. And so I pray God bleesse you all, and send that you may see this to be the last execution, and the last blood that is likely to be spilt among you. And then turning to the side raille, he prayed for a good space of time.

God hath given me (speaking to Mr. Bolton) long time in this world, he hath carried me through many great accidents of Fortune, he hath at last brought me downe into a condition, where I finde my selfe brought to an end, for a disaffection to this State, to this Parle, that (as I said before) I did believe no body in the world more unlikely to have expected to suffer for that Cause. I look upon it as a great judgement of God for my sins. And truly Sir, since that the death is violent, I am the lesse troubled with it, because of those violent deaths that I have seen before; Principally my Saviour that hath shewed us the way, how and in what manner he hath done it, and for what cause, I am the more comforted, I am the more rejoiced. It is not long since the King my Master passed in the same manner, and truly I hope that his purposes and intentions were such, as a man may not be ashamed not only to follow him in the way that was taken with him, but likewise not ashamed of his purposes, if God had given him life, I have often disputed with him concerning many things of this kind, and I conceive his sufferings, and his better knowledge and better understanding (if God had spared himselfe) might have made him a Prince very happy towards himselfe, and very happy towards this Kingdome. I have seen and known, and those blessed souls in Heaven, have passed thither by the gate of sorrow, and many by the gate of violence: And since it is Gods pleasure to dispose me this way, I submit my soule to him, with all comfort, and with all hope, that he hath made this my end, and this my conclusion, that though I be low in death, yet nevertheless this lownesse shall

shall raise me to the highest glory for ever.

Truly, I have not said much in publick to the people concerning the particular actions that I conceive I have done by my Councils in this Kingdome, I conceive they are well known, it were something of vanity (me thinks) to take notice of them here, I'll rather dye with them, with the comfort of them in mine own bosome; and that I never intended in this action, or any action that ever I did in my life, either malice, or bloodshed, or prejudice to any Creature that lives. For that which concerns my Religion, I made my profession before of it, how I was bred, and in what manner I was bred, in a Family that was looked upon to be no little notorious in opposition to some Liberties, that they conceived, then to be taken; and truly there was some mark upon me, as if I had some taint of it, even throughout the whole wayes that I have taken: every body knows what my affections have been to many that have suffered, to many that have been in troubles in this Kingdome, I endeavoured to oblige them, I thought I was tyed so by my Conscience, I thought it by my charity, and truly very much my breeding; God hath now brought me to the last instant of my time, all that I can say, and all that I can ad here unto this, That as I am a great sinner, so I have a great Saviour, that as he hath given me here a fortune to come publickly in a shew of shame in the way of this suffering. (truly I understand it not to be) I understand it to be a glory, a glory, when I consider who hath gone before me, and a glory when I consider I had no end in it but what I conceive to be the service of God, the King, and the Kingdome, and therefore my heart is not charged much with any thing in that particular, since I conceive God will accept of the intention, whatsoever the action seem to be. I am going to dye, and the Lord receive my soules; I have no reliance but upon Christ for my selfe, I doe acknowledge that I am the unworthiest of sinners, my life hath been a vanity, and a continued sin, and God may justly bring me to this end, for the sins I have committed against him, and were there nothing else but the iniquities that I have committed in the way of my life, I look upon this as a great justice of God to bring me to this suffering, and those hands that have been most active in it, I pray God forgive them, and that there may not be many such Trophies of their Victory. I might say something of our Tryal, which I think hath been extraordinary, but because I would not seem as if I made some complaint, I will not so much as mention it, because nobody shall believe I repine at their actions, or my owne fortune; 'Tis the will of God, it is the hand of God under whom I fall, I take intirely from him, I submit my selfe to him, I shall desire to roule my selfe into the arms of my blessed Saviour.

And when I come to this place (pointing to the Block) when I
bow

bow down my self there, I hope God will raise me up, and when I bid farewell, as I must now to hope and Faith, that love will abide, I know nothing to accompany the Soule out of this world but Love, and I hope that Love will bring me to the Fountaine of glory in heaven, through the Arms, Mediation and the mercy of my Saviour Jesus Christ, in whom I believe, O Lord help my unbelief.

I shall make as much haste as I can to come to that glory, and the Lord of Heaven and Earth take my soule: I look upon my self intirely in him, and hope to finde mercy through him, I expect it and through that Fountaine that is opened for sin, and for uncleannes, my soule must receive it, for did I rest in any thing else, which instead of being carried up into the Arms of God and glory, I have nothing but may throw me downe into Hel. And here is the place where I lye downe before him, from whence I hope he will raise me to an eternall glory through my Saviour, upon whom I rely, from whom only I can expect mercy: into his arms I commend my spirit, into his bleeding arms, that when I leave this bleeding body that must lye upon this place, he will receive that soule that ariseth out of it, and receive it into his Eternall mercy, through the Merits, through the Worthines, through the Mediation of Christ that hath purchased it with his owne most precious B'ood.

Christ Jesus receive my soule, my soule hungers and thirsts after him; clouds are gathering and I trust in God through all my heaviness, and I hope through all impediments, he will settle my interest in him, and throw off all the claim that Satan can make unto it, and that he will carry the soule in despite of all the calumnies, and all that the Devill and Satan can invent, will carry it into eternall mercy, there to receive the blessednesse of his presence to all eternity.

That Lamb of God, into his hands I commit my soule; and that Lamb of God that sits upon the Throne to judge those that fall down before him, I hope he will be pleased to look downward, and judge me with mercy that fall down before him, and that worship him, and that adore him, that only trusts upon his mercy for his compassion, and that as he hath purchased me, he would lay his claim unto me now, and receive me.

Indeed if Christ justifie, no body can condemn: and I trust in God, in his justification, though there is confusion here without us, and though there are wonders and staring that now disquiet us, yet I trust that I shall be carried into that mercy, that God will receive my soul.

Then the Earl of *Holland* looking over among the people, pointing to a Souldier, said, This honest man took me Prisoner, you little thought I should have been brought to this, when I delivered my self to you upon conditions; and espying Capt. *Wason* on Horseback putting off his Hat said to him, God be with you Sir, God reward you Sir.

Here

Here must now be my Anchor, a great storm makes me find my Anchor, and but in storms no body trust to their Anchor, and therefore I must trust upon my Anchor (upon that God, said Mr. Bolton, upon whom your Anchor trusts) yea, God I hope will Anchor my soule fast upon Christ Jesus: and if I dye not with that clearnesse and heartinesse that you speak of, truly, I will trust in God though he kill me, I will relye upon him, and the mercy of my Saviour.

Then the Earl of Holland embraced Liev. Col. Beecher, and took his leave of him: After which, he came to Mr. Bolton, and having embraced him, and returned him many thanks for his great paines and afflictions to his soule, desiring God to reward him, and returne his love into his bosome. Mr. Bolton said to him, The Lord God support you, and be seen in this great extremity, the Lord reveale and discover himselfe to you, and make your death the passage to eternall life.

Then the Earl turning to the Executioner, said, Here my friend, let my Cloaths and my Body alone, there is ten pounds for thee, that is better then my Cloaths, I am sure of it.

Execut. Will your Lordship please to give me a signe when I shall strike? And his Lordship said, you have room enough here, have you not? Execut. Yes.

Then the Earl of Holland turning to the Executioner, said, Friend, doe you hear me, if you take up my head, doe not take off my Cap. Then turning to his servants, he said to one, Fare you well, thou art an honest fellow, and to another, God be with thee, thou art an honest min, and then said, Stay, I will kneel down and ask God forgiveness, and then prayed for a pretty space with seeming earnestnesse. Then speaking to the Executioner, he said, Which is the way of lying (which they shewed him) and then going to the front of the scaffold, he said to the people, God bleesse you all, and God deliver you from any such act as may bring you to any such death as is violent, either by war, or by these accidents, but that there may be peace among you, and you may find that these accidents that have happned to us, may be the last that may happen in this Kingdome; it is that I desire, it is that I beg of God, next the saving of my soule; I pray God give all happinesse to this Kingdome, to this people, and this Nation: And then turning to the Executioner, said, How must I lye? I know not.

Execut. Lye down flat upon your Belly; and then having laid himselfe down, he said, Must I lye closer? Execut. Yes, and backward.

I will tell you when you shall strike, and then as he lay, seemed to pray with much affection for a short space, and then lifting up his head, said, where is the man? and seeing the Executioner by him, he said, Stay while I give the signe, and presently after stretching out his hand, and the Executioner being not fully ready, he said, Now, now, and just as the words were coming out of his mouth, the Executioner at one blow severed his Head from his Body.

*The Speech of the Lord Capel
upon the Scaffold.*

THe Conclusion that I made with thoe that sent me hither, and are the cause of this violent death of mine, shall be the beginning of what I shall say to you. When I made an Address to them (which was the last) I told them with much sincerity, That I would, pray to the God of all mercies, that they might be partakers of his inestimable and boundlesse mercy in Jesus Christ: And truly I shall pray that prayer, and I beseech the God of Heaven forgive any injury they have done to me, from my soule I wish it. And truly, this I tell you as a Christian, to let you see I am a Christian: But it is necessary I should tell you somewhat more, that I am a Protestant, and truly I am a Protestant, and very much in love with the profession of it, after the manner as it was established in *England* by the thirty nine Articles, a blessed way of profession, and such a one, as truly, I never knew none so good: I am so far from being a Papist, which some body have (truly) very unworthily at some time charged me withall, that truly I proesse to you, That though I love Good Works, and commend Good Works, yet I hold, they have nothing at all to doe in the matter of Salvation: my Anchor-hold is this, *That Christ loved me, and gave himself for me*, that is it that I rest upon. And truly something I shall say to you as a Citizen of the whole world, and in that consideration I am here condemned to dye; truly, contrary to the Law that Governs all the world, that is, *The Law of the Sword*, I had the protection of that for my life, and the honour of it; but truly I will not trouble you much with that, because in another place I have spoken very largely and liberall about it; I believe you will hear by other means what Arguments I used in that case: But truly, that that is stranger, you that are Englishmen, behold here an Englishman now before you, and acknowledged a Peer, not condemned to dye by any Law of *England*, nor by any Law of *England*; nay shall I tell you (which is strangest of all) contrary to all the Lawes of *England* that I know of. And truly I will tell you, in the matter of the civil part of my death, and the Cause I have mainained I dye (I take it) for maintaining the fifth Commandement, enjoyed by God his self, which enjoynes reverence and obedience to Parents. All divines on all hands, though they contradict one another in many severall opinions, yet all Divines on all hands, doe acknowledge that here is intended Magistracy and Order, and certainly I have obeyed that Magistracy and the Order under which I have lived, which I was bound to obey; and truly, I doe say very confidently that I doe dye here

here for keeping, for obeying that fifth Commandment given by God himself, and written with his own finger.

And now Gentlemen, I will take this opportunity to tell you, that I cannot imitate a better nor a greater ingenuity then his, that said of himself, *For suffering an unjust Judgement upon another, himselfe was brought to suffer by an unjust Judgement*. Truly, Gentle men that God may be glorified, that all men that are concerned in it, may take the occasion of it, of humble repentance to God Almighty for it, I do here profess to you, that truly I did give my Vote to that Bill of the B. of Strafford, I doubt not but God Almighty hath washed that away with a more precious blood, and that is, with the blood of his own Son, and my dear Saviour Jesus Christ, and I hope he will wash it away from all those that are guilty of it. Truly this I may say, I had not the least part nor the least degree of malice in the doing of it: but I must confesse again to Gods glory, and the accusation of mine own frailty, and the frailty of my nature, that truly it was an unworthy Cowardice, not to resist so great a torrent as carried that businesse at that time. And truly, this I think I am most guilty of, of not courage enough in it, but malice I had none; but whatsoever it was, God I am sure hath pardoned it, hath given me the assurance of it, that Christ Jesus his blood hath washed it away; and truly, I doe from my soule wish, that all men that have any stain by it, may seriously repent, and receive a remission and pardon from God for it. And now Gentlemen, we have had an occasion by this intimation to remember his Majesty, our King that last was, and I cannot speak of him, nor think of it, but truly I must needs say, that in my opinion that have had time to consider all the Images of all the greatest and vertuouslest Princes in the world, and truly in my opinion there was not a more vertuous, and more sufficient Prince known in the world, then our gracious King *Charles* that dyed last. God Almighty preserve our King that now is, his Son, God send him more fortunate, and longer dayes; God Almighty so assist him, that he may exceed both the vertues and sufficiencies of his Father: For certainly, I that have been a Councellour to him, and have lived long with him, and in a time when discovery is easily enough made, for he was young (he was about thirteene, fourteen, fifteen, or sixteen years of Age) those years I was with him, truly I never saw greater hopes of vertue in any young person, then in him; great Judgement, great understanding, great Apprehension, much Honour in his Nature, and truly a very perfect gentleman in his Inclination; and I pray God restore him to his Kingdom, and unite the Kingdomes one unto another, and send a happy rest both to you and to him, that he may long live and Reigne among you, and that that Family may Reigne till thy Kingdom come, that is, while all temporall power is consummated. I beseech

beseech God of his mercy, give much happinesse to this your King, and to you that in it shall be his Subjects, by the Grace of Jesus Christ.

Truly, I like my beginning so well, that I will make my conclusion with it, that is, That God Almighty would confer of his infinite and inestimable grace and mercy, to those that are the causes of my coming hither, I pray God give them as much mercy as their owne hearts can with; and truly for my part, I will not accuse any of them of malice, truly I will not, nay, I will not think there was any malice in them, what other ends there are, I know not, nor I will not examine, but let it be what it will, from my soule I forgive them every one: And so the Lord of Heaven blesse you all. God Almighty be infinite in goodnesse and mercy to you, and direct you in those wayes of obedience to his Commands to his Majesty, that this Kingdome may be a happy and glorious Nation again, and that your King may be a happy King in so good and so obedient people; God Almighty keep you all, God Almighty preserve this Kingdome, God Almighty preserve you all.

Then turning about, and looking for the Executioner (who was gone off the Scaffold) said, which is the Gentleman? which is the man? Answer was made, he is coming; he then said, stay, I must pull off my Doublet first and my Wastcoat: And then the Executioner, being come upon the Scaffold, the Lord Capel said, O friend, prethee come hither; Then the Executioner kneeling down, the Lord Capel said, I forgive thee from my soule, and not only forgive thee, but I shall pray to God to give thee all grace for a better life; There is five pounds for thee, and truly for my Cloaths and those things, if there be any thing due to you for it, you shall be very fully recompenced, but I desire my body may not be stripped here, and no body to take notice of my body but my own servants. Look you Friend, this I shall desire of you, that when I lye down, you would give me a time for a particular short prayer.

Liev. Col. Beesher; Make your owne signe my Lord,

Capel; Stay a little, which side doe you stand upon (speaking to the Executioner) stay I think I should lay my hands forward that way (pointing fore-right) and answer being made yes, he stood still a little while, and then said, God Almighty blesse all this people God Almighty stench this blood, God Almighty stench stench this issue of blood, this will not doe the businesse, God Almighty find out another way to doe it.

And then turning to one of his Servants, said, Baldwin, I cannot see any thing that belongs to my wife, but I must desire thee to beseech her to rest wholly upon Jesus Christ, and be contented and fully satisfied. And then speaking to his servants, he said, God keep you.

you: And Gentlemen, let us now doe a last time quickly, privately; and pray, let me have your prayers at the moment of death, that God would receive my soule.

Capel. Pray at the moment of striking, joyn your prayers, but make no noise (turning to his Servants): that is inconvenient at this time.

Servant. My Lord, put on your Cap.

Capel. Should I? what will that do me good? Stay a little, is it well as it is now? Then turning to the Executioner, he said, Honest man, I have forgiven thee therefore strike boldly, from my soule I doe it.

Then a Gentleman speaking to him, he said, Niy prethee be contented, be quiet good Mr. be quiet.

Then turning to the Executioner, he said, Well you are ready when I am ready, are you not? And stretching out his hands, he said, then pray stand off Gentlemen, then going to the front of the Scaffold, he said to the people, Gentlemen, though I doubt not of it, yet I thinke it convenient to aske it of you, that you would all joyn in prayers with me, that God would mercifully receive my soule, and that for his alone mercies in Christ Iesus.

Execut. My Lord, shall I put up your haire.

Capel. I, I, prethee doe.

And then as he stood, lifting up his hands and eyes, he said, O God I doe with a perfect and willing heart submit to thy will, O God I doe most willingly humble my selfe.

Then kneeling down, said, I will try first how I can lye, and laying his head over the block, said, Am I well now?

Execut. Yes.

And then as he lay with both his hands stretched out, he said to the Executioner, Here lye both my hands out, when I lift up my hand thus, then you may strike.

And then after he had said a short prayer, he lifted up his right hand, and the Executioner at one blow severed his head from his body, which was taken up by Servants, and put (with his body) into a Coffin, as the former.

March 19. 1648. T

An Act for Abolishing the House of Peers.

THe Commons of England Assembled in Park finding by too long experience that the House of Lords uselesse and dangerous to the people of England to be continued, have thought fit to Ordain and Enact, and be it Ordained and Enacted by the present Parliam. and by the Authority of the same, That from henceforth the House of Lords in Parli shall be, and is hereby.

by wholly abolished and taken away; and that the Lords shall not from henceforth meet or sit in the said House of Lords, nor shall Sit, Vote, Advise, Adjudge or Determine of any matter or thing whatsoever, as a House of Lords in Parl. Nevertheless it is hereby declared, That neither such Lords as have demeaned themselves with Honour, Courage, and Fidelity to the Commonwealth, their Posterities as they shall continue so shall not be excluded from the Publick Councils of the Nation: but shall be admitted thereunto, and have their free Vote in Parl. if they shall be thereunto Elected, as other persons of interest Elected and Qualified the same ought to have. And he it further Ordained and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Peer of this Land, not being Elected, Qualified, and sitting in Parl. as aforesaid, shall claim, have, or make use of any Priviledge of Parl. either in relation to his Person, Quality, or Estate, any Law, Usage, or Custome to the contrary notwithstanding.

Hen. Scobel, Cler. Parl.

On Thursday, July 25. 1650. The General and Army Marched from Mordington to Coppersmith, Col. Hackers Regiment being drawn up in the way, his Excellency made a Speech to satisfy them concerning Capt. Ogles Troop being sent back into Northumberland, in regard of his interest in that County, and that Cap. Greenwoods Troop appointed for Berwick should march with the Regiment in the stead thereof, which gave great satisfaction. Col. Brights Regiment being drawn up, Major Gen. Lambert appointed Collonel thereof, coming to the head of the Regiment, was received with great acclamations.

*A List of the Regiments of Horse and Foot Raised
devouzed and Marched with the Lord
Gen. Cromwell, into Scotland.*

Eight Regiments of Horse.

The Lord Generals, in number	663
Major Gen. in number	663
Col. Fleetwoods in number	663
Col. Wharres in number	663
Col. Twisden in number	663
Col. Lilburn in number	663
Col. Hackers in number	663
Col. Okey in number	744

Consisting with Officers, in all 5450

Ten

Ten Regiments of Foot.

T he Lord Generals, in number	1307
Col. Pride	1307
Col. Bright	1307
Col. Maliverry	1307
Col. Ch. Fairfax	1307
Col. Cocke	1307
Col. Dūnel	1307
Col. Sir Arthur Haslewig 5 Companies	550
Col. Fenwick 4 Companies	555
Consisting with Officers, in all	10249
The Train	690
The whole thus.	
The Train	690
The Horse	5450
The Foot	10249
The Torall	16354

*A Letter from Liev. Gen. David Lesley, to
the Lord Gen. Cromwell.*

My Lord ;

I Am Commanded by the Committee of Estates of this Kingdome, and de-
sired by the Commissioners of the Generall Assembly, to send unto your Ex-
cellency this inclosed Declaration, as that which containeth the State of the
Quarrell : wherein we are resolved, by the Lords assistance, to fight your Army,
when the Lord shall please to call us thereunto. And as you have professed you
will not conceale any of our Papers, I doe desire that this Declaration may
be made known to all the Officers of your Army. And so I rest,

Bruchron, 13
Aug. 1650.

Your Excel. most humble Servant,
DAVID LESLEY.

For his Excellency the Lord Generall Cromwell

**The Declaration of the Commissioners of the
Generall Assembly of Scotland,
as followeth.**

THe Commission. of the Generall Assembly considering, That there may be
just ground of Humbling, from the Kings Majesties refusing to subscribe
and emit the Declaration offered unto him by the Committee of Estates, and
Com-

Commissioners of the Generall Assembly, concerning his former carriage, and resolutions for the future, in reference to the Cause of God, and the Enemies and friends thereof; Doth therefore Declare, That this Kirk and Kingdome doe not owne nor espouse any Malignant party, or Quarrell, or Interest, but that they fight meere upon their former Grounds and Principles, and in defence of the Cause of God, and of the Kingdome, as they have done these twelve years past. And therefore as they doe disclaime the sin and guilt of the King and of his house; so they will not own him, nor his interest, otherwise then with a subordination to God, and so far as he owne and prosecutes the Cause of God, and disclaimes his, and his Fathers opposition to the work of God, and to the Covenant, and likewise all the Enemies thereof. And that they will with convenient speed take into consideration the Papers lay sent unto them from Oliver Cromwell, and vindicate themselves from all the falsehoods contained therein, especially in these things, wherein the Quarrell betwixt us and that party is misstated, as if we owned the late Kings proceedings, and were resolved to prosecute and maintaine his present Majesties interest, before and without acknowledgement of the sins of his House and former wayes, and satisfaction to Gods people in both Kingdomes.

West Kirk, Aug. 13 1650.

A. Ker.

August 12. 1650.

The Committee of Estates having seen and considered a Declaration of the Commission. of the Generall Assembly, anent the stating of the Quarrell whereon the Army is to fight, Doe approve the same, and heartily concur therein.

Tho. Henderson.

The Lord Generalls Answer to the former, as followeth.

I Received yours of the thirteenth instant, with the Paper you mentioned therein inclosed, which I caused to be read in the presence of so many Officers as could well be gotten together, to which your Trumpet can witnesse, we return you this Answer, by which I hope in the Lord it will appear, That we continue the same we have profest our selves to the honest people of Scotland, wishing to them as to our own souls, it being no part of our businesse to hinder any of them from worshipping God in that way they are satisfied in their Consciences by the Word of God they ought (though different from us) but shall therein be ready to perform what Obligations lye upon us by the Covenant; but that under the pretence of the Covenant, mistaken and wrested from the most native intent and enquiry thereof, a King should be taken in by you, to be imposed upon us, and this called *The Cause of God and the Kingdome*, and this done upon the satisfaction

satisfaction of Gods people in both Nations, as is alledged, together with a disowning of Malignants; although he who is the Lord of them, in whom all their hope of comfort lyer, be received; who at this very instant, hath a Popish party fighting for and under him in Ireland, hath Prince Rupert (a man who hath had his hand deely in the blood of many innocent men of England) now in the head of our Ships stoll from us upon a Malignant account, hath the French and Irish ships daily making depredations upon our Coasts: strong combinations by the Malignants in England, to raise Arms in our bowels; by vertue of his Commissions, who having of late issued out very many to that purpose, and how the interest you pretend you have received him upon, and the Malignant interest in the ends and consequences ensuing in this man, can be secured, we cannot discern; and how we should believe, that whilst knowne and notorious Malignants, fighting and plotting against us on the one hand, and the declaring for him on the other, should not be an espousing of a Malignant party, quarrell, or interest, but be a meer fighting upon former Grounds and Principles, and in defence of the Cause of God, and of the Kingdom, as hath been these twelve years last past (as ye say) for the security and satisfaction of Gods people in both Nations, or the opposing of which should render us Enemies to the godly with you, we cannot well understand, especially considering, that all these Malignants take their confidence and encouragement from the late Transactions of your Kirk and State with your King; for as we have already said, so we tell you again, it is but satisfying security to those that employ us, and are concerned in that we seek, which we conceive will not be by a few formall and feigned submissions from a person who could not tell otherwise how to accomplish his Malignant ends, and therefore counsell'd to this compliance, by them who assisted his Father, and had him to a Redivivus in his most evil Designs, and are now again by their Treachery against which, now you will be able to see the way to your Lord secure us or your selves, is (forasmuch as concerns our selves) your duty to look after.

If the state of your quarrell be that, upon which, as you say, you resolve to fight out a day, you will have opportunity to do that, else what means our abode here? And if our hope be not in the Lord, it will be ill with us. We commend both you and our selves to him, who knows the heart, and tryes the Reint, with whom are all our wayes, who is able to doe for us and you, above what we know, which we desire may be in much mercy to this poor people, and to the glory of his own great Name.

And having performed your desire in making your Papers so publick as is before express, I desire you to doe the like, by letting the

State, Kirk and Army have the knowledge hereof. To which end I have sent you intitled two Copies, and rest

From the Camp at Penland Hills, Aug. 14. 1650.

Your Humble Servant,
O. CROMWELL.

The Victory at Gladsmore in Scotland, July 30, 31. 1650. M. G. Montgomery slain, 200 Arms taken, 80 Troopers, 500 wounded, 4 Colours, 15 Troops routed, 500 Foot routed at *Muscleburgh*. The Victory at *Dunbar*, Aug. 30. 1650. 4000 killed, 10000 Prisoners, 2000 Horse, 290 Commission Officers, 15000 Arms, 200 Colours, 32 pieces of Ordnance. Of ours that ingaged 5000 Horse and Foot; their Word, *The Covenant*; Ours, *The Lord of Hosts*.

Novemb. 1650. Insurrections in *Norfolk*, for which 24 were condemned, and 20 executed. Col. *Ker* routed and taken, and the Town of *Ayr*. Decemb. 25. The strong Castle of *Edinburgh* delivered up, 13 pieces of Ordnance, whereof 15 Iron, the rest Brass, about 8000 Arms, with store of Ammunition and Provision.

Nov. 22. A Squadron of Ships commanded by Gen. *Blague*, surprised a considerable part of the *Portugal* *Brasill* Fleet freighted with Sugar, and sent them to *England*, and after pursued the revolted Ships beyond *Atlant*, where they took 7 of *Prince Ruperts* Fleet, and pursued him to *Thamsh*, one of the furthest Havens of *France*, having but two Ships left. Jan. 30. 1650. A day of publick Thanksgiving in *England*, *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick*.

Jan. 1. 1650. The Scots King was Crowned at *Scone*, he is General of the Army, *Don Hamilton* Lieut. Gen. of the Scotch Army, *David Leslie* M. G. *Middleton* L. G. of the Scotch Horse, and *Massey* M. G. of the English.

Jan. 4. 1650. The King of *Spain* sent his Ambassador for the acknowledging of this State, whose Authority and Sovereignty resides in this Part of the Common-wealth of *England*, and to establish a good friendship with it.

The *Portugal* sent his Agent also to the like effect.

March 6. 1650. Sir *Henry Hyde* behatted at the Exchange, for receiving and acting by virtue of a Commission from *Charles Stuart* the Second, and King of Great Britain, *France*, and *Ireland*, as his Agent to the Great Turk, with an intent to destroy the Trade of the Turkey Company, and the Parl. interest, not only in *Constantinople*, but in *Myndus*, *Anatolia*, and *Syria*, in which Conspiracies he was a Commissioner, and likewise to seize upon our Merchants Goods for the use of the King of *Scotland*, and procured audience of the Grand Visier, and raised great fears and suspicions among the Merchants.

A Speech made by K. Charles 1. 2. at his Coronation: January 1650.
 I will by gods assistance bestow my life for your defence
 wishing to live no longer then that I may see this King:
 dome flourish in happines.



The Oath, I doe promise & vow in the presence of the eternall god & I will main-
 taine the true Kirk of god religion right preaching & administration of the Sacri-
 ments now received & preached within this Realme in purity: And shall abolish
 & utter stand all false Religions & rites contrary to the same. And shall rule & go-
 vernment committed to my charge according to the will of god and laudable laws & constitui-
 ons of this Realme, causing Justice & equity to be ministered without partiality

Brown Russell beheaded under the Scaffold on Tower Hill; March
 29, 1651. for delivering up Scarborough.

June 2. 1651. The surrender of Scilly Islands.

June 24. Insurrection in Cardiganshire, 40 Men, 60 Prisoners
 taken.

July 29. Burnt Islands surrendered.

The Scotch King invaded England with 16000 Horse and Foot, and a light Train of Artillery, and caused himself to be proclaimed K. of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in Lancashire.

August 22. Charles the First erected his Standard at Nottingham, and Charles the Second erected his Standard at Worcester, Aug. 22. 1651.

Sept. 3. Old Lesly, Crawford, Lindsay, Ogilby, with divers of quality, besides 300 taken, that were making levies to raise the Siege at Dundee. Aug. 22. 1651. St. Johnston surrendered. Aug. 19. The Castle of Sterling surrendered, 40 pieces of Ordnance, 27 seltie-brasse pieces, 2 great Iron Guns, 11 Leather Guns, provision of Meats to serve 500 men about twelve months, 40 or 50 Barrels of Beef, 100 Arrows, new Muskets and Pikes, 28 Barrels of powder, 20 or 30 Vessels of Claret Wine, and Strong waters, great Store of March and other Ammunition, Ladises, Guns, a thousand Flints and other Instruments of War of that nature, all the Records of Scotland, the Chaire and Cloath of State, the Sword, and other rich furniture of the Kings. Aug. 22. The roall rout and overthrow of the Earl of Darby in Lancashire, by Col. Robert Lilburn.

A full Narrative of the late Dangerous Designs against the State; written with Master Love's own hand, and by him sent to the Parliament, declaring the severall Meetings, and secret Actings, with Major Alford, Major Adams, Colonel Barton, Mr. Blackmore, Mr. Case, Mr. Canton, Dr. Drake, Mr. Drake, Capt. Far, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Haviland, Maj. Huntington, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Jaquel, Mr. Jackson, Liey. Jackson, Cap. Massey, Mr. Nelson, Cap. Potter, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Stark, Col. Sanson, Col. Vaughan, and others.

Considering how a clear and full Narrative may satisfy the State, (although it may prejudice my self) I am willing with an ingenuous freedom, and openness of heart to make known the whole matter, so far as I distinctly know and well remember, humbly hoping that this large acknowledgement of mine (which is more than any in this world can prove against me) shall not be taken as an aggravation of my fault, but as a demonstration of my ingenuity. Before I mention the matters of fact, I humbly crave leave to signify the time when, and manner how, I came to be intrangled in this unhappy business.

As for the time, it was after the breaking off the Treaty between
the

the King, and the Scots at *Jersey*; for before that time (to the best of my remembrance) I was not privy to, or acquainted with any meetings about the sending of Capt. *Titus* (whose face I never saw) to *Jersey*, or sending Letters to him, or receiving Letters from him, while he was there; or about sending any Letters to, or receiving any Letters from the King, Queen, *Jermyn*, *Piercy*, or any other persons in forreign parts, during the Treaty at *Jersey*; but after that Tre-



ty was ended, *M^r W^m. Drake* came to me, told me he had News to impart, and to that end, he desired to know (if he could get friends together), whether I was willing that they should meet at my house (it being conveniently situate in the midst of the City) that so he might communicate what he heard of affaires abroad. To satisfy my curiosity to hear News, I was content to let him, with those he should bring to meet at my house. Thus for the time when, and manner how I came to be present at any meetings about Intelligence.

I now come humbly and truly to relate the matter of Fact, which is as followeth: It appeared to me by the testimony of the Witnesses, that there were frequent meetings by *Mr. Drake*, *Alford*, *Titus*, *Adams*, and others, soon after the death of the late King, and applications made to the King of Scots, the Queen his Mother, to *Jermyn*, and *Piercy*, both before and during the Treaty at *Jersey*; of which I know nothing, nor was I present: But the first meeting I was at, was at my House (and as I remember) at the reading of a Letter which came from Captain *Titus*, after the Treaty was ended at *Jersey*; the Contents of that Letter were (if I mistake not) to this effect; That the Treaty at *Jersey* was broken off through the violent and evil Counsels of desperate Malignants; and that he had something of concernment

ernment to communicate, which he durst not doe in person, being not safe for him to come over into *England*, nor could he well doe it by writing, he judging it not fit or safe to send by the Common Post, fearing a miscarriage ; wherefore he desired some body to be sent over to him to *Calice*, to whom he might give an account of all proceedings. Upon the reading of this Letter, *Mr. Drake* moved that some person should be desired to goe to *Calice* ; for said he, we shall hear the whole relation of the businesse at *Jersey* ; whereupon Major *Adams* or *Capt. Fay* were moved by *Mr. Drake* to goe. There was mention of Major *Alford* to goe, though he was not then present that I know of, nor was he ever within my house, as I remember, untill after he returned from *Calice* ; so that there was none that I know of was gone, *Mr. Drake* told me, Major *Alford* was the fittest man to goe over to *Calice*, having businesse of his own to goe into *France*, to look after his Prodigall Son, So that it was (said he) a plausible pretence to conceale his going over to meet with *Titus*. There were present at this first meeting, *Mr. Drake*, *Mr. Jenkins*, *Maj. Adams*, *Dr. Drake*, *Cap. Farr*, *Cap. Porter*, and my self, with some others, but who more I cannot remember.

About 2 or 3 dayes after *Maj. Alford* returns from *Calice*, *Mr. Drake* told me he was come to *London*, and told me he would goe to severall Ministers and Citizens, to desire them to meet at my house, that so we might hear what *Newes Maj. Alford* brought with him from *Calice* ; accordingly the next day in the evening they met at my house, *Mr. Drake* brought *Maj. Alford* with him, who gave an account of his conference with *Titus*, and his receiving a Copy of the Kings Letter from him, as also a Narrative of the Treaty at *Jersey*, and said, that he brought not over the Letters himself, but delivered them to a Passenger that came in the Ship, least himself should be searched ; but after he came into *England* he received the Letter and Narrative from him (but who he was I know not) and so brought them to *London*. Whether the Copy of the Kings Letter was read at my house in my hearing, I remember not ; yet I deny not but it was read there ; I am sure I heard the contents of it were to this effect, That he took in good part the affections and loyalty of those who formerly had Petition'd to him (of which Petition I know nothing) and if ever God restored him, or put him in a condition, he should remember them. The Narrative read in my house, was to this effect, He made a large description of the *Scots*, commending his prudent carriage, and good inclinations to an agreement with the *Scots*, but that his bad Council about him hindered it, also he made a rehearfall of his sufferings from the Cavaliers at *Jersey*, how he was imprisoned in a close Room. There were present at this meeting, *Maj. Alford*, *Mr. Drake*, *Mr. Cose*, *Maj. Adams*, *Mr. Jaquel*, *Mr. Jackson*, *Mr. Jenkins*, *Dr. Drake*,

Drake, Capt. Potter, Mr. Sterke, Capt. Farr, and my self, with others; but who I doe not remember.

A little before the Treaty at *Brada*, there was a meeting at my House, *Mr. Drake* proposed, That we should think of some way to promote the agreement between the King and the *Scots*; where by the way I desire humbly to give notice, that this was the first and only meeting of this nature at my house, *Mr. Drake* took out some papers out of his pocket, written in Characters, which he read in my Study, which went under the name of a Commission and Instructions to be sent to the Lord *Willoughby*, Alderm. *Bunce*, *Massey*, *Graves*, & *Titus*, to appoint them to advise with, and use their interests in persons of honour, to provoke the King to agree with the *Scots*, and take the Covenant; as also to advise with the *Scots* Commissioners, and perswade them, That in their agreement with their King, they would have speciall respect to the interest of Religion, and terms of the Covenant; the Commission ran in this form, as if it were in the names of all the Presbyteriall party in *England*. After I heard it read, I was against it, alledging severall reasons, chiefly, that it was an act of high presumption for private persons to send a Commission with Instructions, and an act of notorious falshood, to say this was in the name of all the Presbyteriall party of *England*, when but a few persons knew thereof; many in the company also exprest a dislike thereof; *Mr. Drake* also read a Letter in this meeting, but to whom it was I know not, neither know I the contents of it, I was at least a dozen times called out of the Room, whiles the Company were there, so that I am not able to give so full and particular an account of the Contents of the Letter, and of the Commission and Instructions. What *Mr. Drake* did about the Commission and Instructions after he was gone from my house, I know not, what and by whom he sent I know not; until *Maj. Asford* declared before the High Court, That he received the Papers from *Mr. Drake*, carried them to *Gravesend*, and delivered to one *Mason*, and he carried them to *Holland*. There was at this meeting, *Maj. Huntington*, *Mr. Drake*, *Dr. Drake*, *Mr. Jackson*, *Mr. Jenkins*, *Mr. Causton*, *Maj. Asford*, *Mr. Gibbons*, *Maj. Adams*, *Capt. Farr*, and my self, with others, whom I cannot remember. There is one thing more I make bold to mention, That there are other persons besides these I have named, who did now and then come to my house, as *Mr. Robinson*, *Mr. Nahm*, *Mrs. Haviland*, *Mr. Blackmore*, *Capt. Vaughan*, *Col. Sowden*, were present at one time or other, but at what particular meeting, I cannot positively say. Thus I have clearly laid open the whole matter of Fact, so far as I well remember, and distinctly know of passages about these meetings and Transactions at my House.

I attest the Truth of this Narrative
under my Hand.

Tower of London,
July 22. 1651.

CHRISTOPHER LOVE.

*Master Love's Speech made on the Scaffold on
Tower-Hill, August 22. 1651.*

BEloved Christians, I am this day made a spectacle unto God, Angels, and men; and among them I am made a griefe to the godly, a laughing stock to the wicked, and a gazing stock to all; yet blessed be my God, not a terror to my self; although there be but a little between me and death, yet this bears up my heart, there is but a little between me and Heaven. It comforted Dr. Taylor, the Martyr, when he was going to Execution, That there were but two stiles between him and his fathers house; there is a lesser way between me and my fathers house, but two steps between me and glory; it is but lying down upon the block, and I shall ascend upon a Throne. I am this day sayling towards the Ocean of Eternity, through a rough passage, to my Haven of rest, through a red Sea, to the promised Land. Methinks I hear God saying to me, as he did to Moses, *Goe up to Mount Nebo, and dye there; so goe thou up to Tower-hill, and dye there.* Isaac said of himself, *That he was old and yet he knew not the day of his death;* but I cannot say this, I am young, and yet I know the day, the kind, and the place of my death also; it is such a kind of death as two famous Preachers of the Gospel were put to before me: *John the Baptist, and Paul the Apostle,* we have mention of the one in Scripture story, of the other in Ecclesiasticall History; and *Rev. 20. 4. The Saints were beheaded for the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus.* But herein is the disadvantage, which I am in, in the thoughts of many, who judge that I suffer not for the Word or Conscience, but for meddling with State-matters. To this I shall briefly say, That it is an old guise of the Devil, to impute the cause of Gods peoples sufferings to be contrivements against the State. The Rulers of Israel would put *Jeremiah* to death upon a civil account, though it was the truth of his Prophecie made them angry, because he fell away to the Chaldeans. So *Paul* must dye as a mover of sedition. The same thing is said to my charge, whereas indeed it is because I pursue my Covenant, and will not prostitute my Principles to the lusts of men. Beloved, I am this day to make a double exchange, I am exchanging a Pulpit for a Scaffold, and a Scaffold for a Throne; and I might add a third, I am changing this numerous multitude upon Tower-hill, for the innumerable company of Angels in the holy hill of Zion; and I am changing a Guard of Souldiers for a Guard of Angels, which will receive me and carry me into *Abrahams* bosome. This Scaffold is the best Pulpit I ever Preached in, for in the Church Pulpit God through his grace made me an instrument to bring others to heaven, but in this he will bring me to heaven; and it may be this Speech upon a Scaffold may bring God more glory then many Sermons in Pulpit.

Before

Before I lay down my neck upon the block, I shall lay open my Case, and that without animosity or revenge; God is my record, whom I serve in the spirit, I speak the truth, and lye not, I doe not bring a revengefull heart unto the Scaffold this day; before I came here, upon my bended knees I have beg'd mercy for them that denyed mercy to me, and I have prayed God to forgive them who would not forgive me. I have forgiven from my heart the worst enemy I have in all the world, and this is the worst that I wish to my Accusers and Prosecuters, who have pursued my blood, that I might meet their soules in Heaven.

I have no more to say, but to desire the help of all your prayers, that God would give me the continuance and supply of Divine grace, to carry me through this great work I am now to doe; that I, who am to doe a work I never did, I may have a strength that I never had; that I may put off this body with as much quietnesse and comfort of mind, as ever I put off my cloaths to goe to bed. And now I am to commend my soule to God, and to receive my fatal blow, I am comforted in this, though men kill me, they cannot damne me, and tho they thrust me out of the world, yet they cannot shut me out of heaven. I am now going to my long home, to heaven my fathers house, to the heavenly *Jerusalem*, to the innumerable company of Angels, to Jesus Christ the Mediator of the new Covenant, to the spirits of just men made perfect, to God the Judge of all, in whose presence there is fullnesse of joy, and at whose right hand there are pleasures for evermore.

Then he kneeled down and made a short prayer privately:

Then after rising up, he said, Blessed be God I am full of joy and peace in believing, I lye down with a world of comfort. And then saying, The Lord bless you, he lay down with his head over the block, and when he stretched out his hands, the Executioner did his office.

The humble Petition of William Jenkins, Prisoner.

Most humbly sheweth;

That your Petitioner is unfelicitous and sorrowfull for all his late mis-carriages, whether testified against him, or acknowledg'd by him, and for the great and sinfull unstableness of them to his Calling and Condition,

That upon earnest seeking of God, and diligent enquiry into his will, your Petitioner is convinced, That the alterations of Civil Governments are ordered by, and founded upon the wise and righteous providences of God, who removeth Kings, and setteth up Kings, ruleth in the Kingdomes of men, and giveth them to whomsoever he will.

That the providences of this God, have in the judgement of your Petitioner, as evidently appeared in the removing of others from, and the investing your Honours with the Government of this Nation, as

ever they appeared in the taking away, or bestowing of any Government in any History of any Age of the World.

That he apprehends, That a refusal to be subject to this present Authority, under the pretence of upholding the Title of any one upon earth, is a refusal to acquiesce in the wise and righteous pleasure of God, such an opposing of the Government set up by the Sovereign Lord of Heaven and Earth, as none can have peace, either in acting in, or suffering for, and that your petitioner looks upon it as his duty, to yie'd to this Authority, all active and cheerful obedience in the Lord, even for conscience sake, to promise (he being required) truth and fidelity to it, and to hold forth the grounds of his so doing to any as God shall call him thereunto.

That though an Imprisonment, accompanied with the losse of Estate, and to be followed (without your gracious prevention) with a speedy Arraignment before a high and eminent Judicatory, are far from being pleasant to flesh and blood, and though the enjoyment of your grace and favour, be a blessing most deserving to be reckoned among the best of temporalls, yet that neither the feeling, and fearing of the former, nor the expectation of the latter, could have induced your Petitioner against the light of his own judgement, and the prepondering part of his own conscience to have made or presenting this acknowledgement, he sadly fore-casting that a whole skin is but a contemptible recompence for a wounded conscience.

WIL: JENKIN.

Sep. 3. 1641. A Victory obtained over the Scotch Army at Worcester. This day twelve months was glorious at Dunbar, but this day hath been very glorious before Worcester; the Word was, *The Lord of Hosts*, and so it was now; the same signall we had now as then, which was to have no white about us, yet the Lord hath clothed us with white Garments, though to the enemy they have been bloody. Only here lyeth the difference, that at Dunbar our work was at break of day, but now it began towards the close of the evening, 10000 taken, and 3000 slain of the Enemy, about 200 of ours. The Generall hazarding himself, rode up to the Enemies Forts, offering them Quarter, whereto they returned no answer but shot.

Sept. 1. Dundee taken by storm, 60 ships in the Harbour, 40 Guns.

The Scots King beaten at Worcester, gets into a hollow Tree, remains there a night, next day in a Wood, cuts his haire short, ships for Havre de Grace, and so to Paris.

SIR, The Scottish King came hither on Munday the last of Octob.

N. S. and being demanded by his Mother and the D. of Orleans, how he escaped the Fight of Worcester, gave them this account.

That about six a clock in the evening, his Army being in all likelihood lost, he quitted War. Town, with a party of Horse, and marched.

ched toward *Lancashire*, but being fearfull of being pursued, and of the Scottish Officers that might deliver him up, he with the *L. Wilmer* quitted their Horse, and betook themselves next day to a Tree, where they stayed till night, and then marched; the third day they lay in a wood, and at night marched toward *Lancashire*, a Lady receiving them, furnished them with Cloaths for a disguise, and cut off their haire. Having repos'd two or three dayes, she endeavoured to ship them out of *Eng.* and she riding behind the King, and *Wilmer* as another Servant by, they went to *Bristol*, but finding a narrow Inquiry there, resolv'd to go for *London*, where they stayed 3 weeks. The King one day went into *Westminster Hall*, where he saw the States Arms, and Scots Colours. My Lord *Wilmer* procured a Merchant to hire a Ship of forty Tuns to transport them, which cost them a hundred and



twenty pounds, but where they took shipping is not known; but as soon as my Lord was entred the Bark, and the King as his Servant, the Master came to him, and told him that he knew the King, and in case it should be known, he could expect no mercy; which saying troubled them, but at length, what with money and promises, they prevailed, and so set saile for *Havre de Grace*, where they landed, and from thence to *Roten*, where they cloathed themselves, and writ to *Paris*. His arrivall there will put them to new Counsels, since, now they cannot send their Ambassadors, which was concluded on before his coming. The Duke of *Orleans* fetcht him into Town, and expressed much as to serve him. Yesterday, he, with *Thourenne*, *Beaufort*, and the D. of *Guise* came to him to the *Louvre*, where the King told them, that they should endeavour to reconcile the breach between the Prince and the King of *France*, for, said he, to my knowledge the English will visit you with an Army in the Spring.

Octob. 15. 1654. Earl of *Darby* beheaded at *Bolton* in *Lancashire*.

Octob. 30. The Isle of *Jersey* taken. *Nov. 16.* The Isle of *Man* taken.

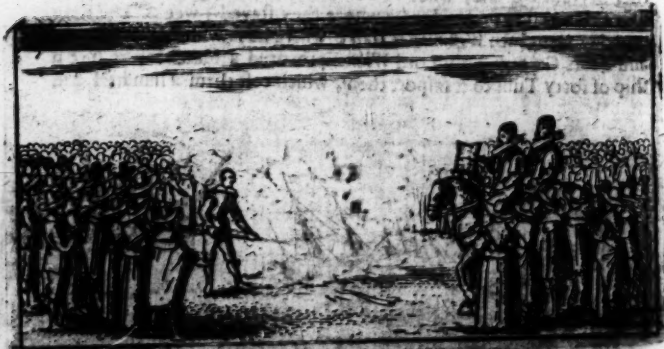
Resolved, That the time for the continuance of this Parl. beyond which they resolve not to sit, shall be *Nov. 3. 1654.*

The Parliament of the Common-wealth of England Declare;

1 **T**HAT no Power, Jurisdiction, or Authority, otherwise then from the Parl. of England be used, exercised, or enjoyed within Scotland, or the Isles, or any of the Territories thereof.

2 That they doe forbid, annull, and make voyd the use and exercise of any Power, Jurisdiction, and Authority whatsoever, within Scotland, or the Isles, or any of the Territories thereof, other then such as shall be so derived.

An Act of Generall Pardon and Oblivion, Feb. 24. 1651.



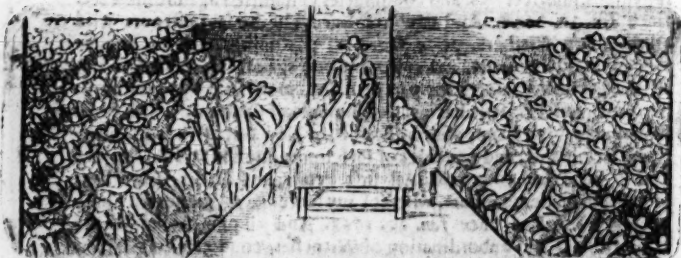
THE Parl. of England having had good experience of the afflictions of the people to this present Government, by their ready assistance against *Charles Stuart* Son of the late Tyrant, and the Forces lately invading this Nation under his Command; and being much afflicted with the miserable and sad effects which the late unnatural War hath produced, and resolved to settle the peace and freedom of this Common-wealth: and being desirous that the minds, persons, and the Estates of all the people of this Nation, might be composed, settled, and secured, and that all rancour and evil will occasioned by the late differences, may be buried in perpetuall Oblivion. Be it Enacted by this present Parl. and by Authority of the same, That all and every person or persons of or within the Common-wealth of England, the Isles of *Wesey* and *Guernsey*, the Town of *Barnick* upon *Tweed*, and the Heirs, Executors and Administrators of them and every of them, and all and singular bodies in any manner incorporated, Cities, Burroughs, Shires, &c. and every of them are, and shall be acquitted and pardoned, of all Treasons, Felonies, Offences, &c. done before Sep. 3. 1641, nor in this present Act hereafter not excepted, nor fore-prized, And the said Keepers of the Liberties of England, granted

granted and freely given to every of them, all Goods, Debts, Chattels, Fines, which to the said Keepers of the Liberties of England, doe belong or appertain, before Sep. 3. and which be not hereafter in this Act fore-prized and excepted. And it is further Enacted, That this Pardon shall be taken in Courts of Justice, available to all and singular the said persons, &c. shall be arrested, &c. for any thing acquitted by this Act, every person so offending, shall pay to him offended, his treble damages, and so to the State. Excepted all High-Treasons (other then for words only) and all levying of war, rebellions, insurrections, and conspiracies committed against the Parl. since Jan. 30. 1648. And all concealments of the said offences And all voluntary Murthers, petty Treasons, poisoning, piracies, buggeries, rapes, ravishments, marrying any one against her will And also all persons now attainted for petty treason, murder, poisoning, conjurations, witchcrafts, charms, detainments of Customs, and sums of money due upon Composition, Excise, or New Imposts; all Conditions, Covenants, and penalties of forfeitures due to the Parl. or the late K. since Jan. 30. 1648. All first Fruits, and Tithes, and all offences and misdemeanours, whereof any sentence or judgement hath been given in Parl. since Jan. 30. 1648. And all offences of Bribery, Perjuries, and Subordination of Witnesses, countering Deeds, Debenters, Bills of Publick Faith, Escripts, or Writings whatsoever, carrying over Seas any Coyn or Jewels, melting down of Gold or Bullion, &c. detaining the Goods, &c. of the late King or Queen, all offences committed by any Jesuit, any Outlawries upon any Writ of *Capias ad satisfaciendum*, and all, except such persons as were Jan. 28. 1641, in Prison by Order of Parl. and all proceedings concerning common High-ways, all Fee-farm-rents, and arrerages due since Jan. 24. 1647. all moneys imprested since Nov. 3. 1638. Provided all Acts of Hostility between the late King and Parl. or between any of the people of this Nation, or falling out by reason of the late troubles, shall in no time after June 18. 1641. be called in question.

The DECLARATION of the Lord Generall and his Councils of Officers, shewing the Grounds and Reasons for the Dissolving the Parliament, April 20. 1653.

After it had pleased God not only to reduce Ireland, and give in Scotland, but so marvellously to appeare for his people at Worcester, that these Nations were reduced to a great degree of peace; it was matter of grief to many well-affected in the Land, to see the Cause of God so little forwarded by the Parl. whereson they applied to the Army, expecting redresse by them; notwithstanding which, the Army being unwilling to meddle with the Civil Authority in matters so properly appertaining to it, it was agreed, That his Excellency and Officers of the Army should be desired to move

the Parl. to proceed vigorously in reforming what was amiss in Government; which having done, we hoped that the Parl. would reasonably have answered our expectations; but finding delays therein, we renewed our desires in a Petition in *August* last, and although they signified their good acceptance thereof, and referred the particulars to a Committee of the House, yet no considerable effect was produced, but there more and more appeared among them an aversion to the things themselves, with much bitterness and opposition



to the people of God; which grew so prevalent, that those persons of honour and integrity who had eminently appeared for God and the publick good, were rendred of no further use in Parl. then by meeting with a corrupt party, to give them countenance to carry on their ends. For which purpose, they frequently declared themselves against having a New Representative; and when they were necessitated to take that Bill into consideration, they resolv'd to make use of it to recruit the House with persons of the same temper, thereby to perpetuate their own sitting, which intention divers of the most active did manifest, labouring to perswade others to a consent therein; and divers Petitions preparing from severall Counties for the continuance of this Parl. were encouraged by them. For obviating these evils, the Officers of the Army obtained severall meetings with some of the Parl. to consider what sitting means might be applyed to prevent the same; but such endeavours proving altogether ineffectuall, it became most evident to the Army, that this Parl. would never answer those ends, which God, his people, and the whole Nation expected from them, but that this Cause must needs languish under their hands, and be wholly lost. All which being sadly considered, by the honest people of this Nation, as well as by the Army, and wisdom and direction being sought from the Lord, it seemed to be a duty incumbent upon us, to consider of some more effectuall means to secure the cause which the good people of this Commonwealth have

have been so long engaged in, and to stablish peace in these Nations. And after much debate it was judged necessary, that the Supreme Authority should be devolved upon known persons; men fearing God, and of approved integrity, and committed unto them for a time, as the most hopefull way to encourage and countenance all Gods people, reform the Lawes, and administer Justice impartially, hoping thereby the people might forget Monarchy, and have the Government settled upon a true Basis, without hazard to this glorious Cause, and necessitating to keep up Arms for the defence of the same. And being still resolved to use all means possible to prevent extraordinary courses, we prevailed with about twenty Members of Parl. to give us a Conference, with whom we freely and plainly debated the necessary and justness of our Proposals, and did evidence that these would most probably bring forth something answerable to that work, the foundation whereof God himself hath laid. The which found no acceptance, but it was offered, that the way was to continue still this Parl. as being that from which we might reasonably expect all good things; and this being insisted upon, did much confirm us in our apprehensions, That not any love to a Representative, but the making use thereof to perpetuate themselves, was their aim. They being plainly dealt with about this, and told, that neither the Nation, the honest interest, nor we our selves would be deluded by such dealings, did agree to meet again next day in the afternoon, and nothing in the mean time should be done, that might frustrate the Proposals. Notwithstanding the Parl next morning did make more hast then usual in carrying on their said Act, being helped therein by some of the persons engaged to us the night before, none of them endeavouring to oppose the same, and being ready to put the main Question for consummating the said Act, whereby our Proposals would have been made voyd. For preventing whereof, we have been necessitated to put an end to this PARLIAMENT. And desire that all men, as they would not provoke the Lord to their own destruction, should wait for such issue as he shall bring forth, and to follow their business with peaceable spirits, wherein we Promise them Protection by his assistance.

FINIS.

The Parliament invited by the Army to
returne to the exercise and discharge
of their trust, *May 6. 1659.*

SIR *Arthur Haslerig.*
Mr. *Henry Nevel.*
Mr. *Morley.*
Mr. *Pine.*
Colonel *Dixwell.*
Sir *Henry Mildmay.*
Colonel *White.*
Sir *John Trevor.*
The Lord *Munson.*
Mr. *Thomas Chaloner.*
Mr. *Walton.*
Mr. *Luke Robinson.*
Mr. *Henry Darley.*
Mr. *Richard Darley.*
Mr. *Brewster.*
Mr. *Whitlock.*
Mr. *Lifter.*
Mr. *James Temple.*
Colonel *Temple.*
Mr. *Oldsworth.*
Mr. *Blaggrave.*
Mr. *Mullington.*
Mr. *Robert Reynolds.*
Mr. *Henry Martin.*
Colonel *Tompson.*
Mr. *Baker.*
Sir *Peter Wentworth.*
Mr. *Mayne.*
Colonel *Harvey.*

Mr. *Felder.*
Mr. *Fell.*
Mr. *Robert Goodwin.*
Mr. *John Goodwin.*
Mr. *Hayes.*
Mr. *Lisle.*
Colonel *Downes.*
Mr. *Scott.*
Alderman *Atkins.*
Alderman *Pennington.*
Mr. *Say.*
Mr. *Dove.*
Mr. *Skinner.*
The Earle of *Pembroke.*
The Earle of *Salisbury.*
Lord Viscount *Lisle.*
Mr. *Robert Cecil.*
Colonel *Sydenham.*
Colonel *Rich.*
Mr. *Walter Strickland.*
Colonel *Philip Jones.*
Mr. *Cornelius Holland.*
Colonel *Bennet.*
Mr. *Trenchard.*
Major *Salowey.*
Sir *Thomas Walingham.*
Lord Chief Baron *Wyld.*
Col. *Morley.*



F I N I S.

The names of all the Knights and Burgeses in the
House of Parl: Nov. 3. 1640.

Wm: Lenthall	Philip Lisle	Wil: Ellys
Benchamp St. John,	Wil: Heveningham	Henry Shelley
Gilbert Gerrard	Isaac Pennington	Rich Shurleworth
Walter Earl	Rich: Cressfield	George Gallop
James Cambel	Thomas Pelham	Henry Ludlow
Thomas Check	Thomas Parker	Robert Wallop
Robert Nicholas	John Leigh	Arthur Haslrig
Benjamin Rudyard	John Harris	Oliver St. John
John Gurdon	Walter Young	Tho: Grantham
Robert Harley	Augustine Skinner	Fran: Barnham
Francis Knollys	John Ven	Wil: Fiez-williams
Edward Maffes	Will: Strikland	Edmund Dunch
John White	John Franklin	Henry Muidmay
Anthony Stapley	Samuel Brown	Hugh Rogers
Dennis Bond	Robert Seawen	Thomas Hatcher
Laurence Whitaker	Roger Hill	John Wray
Michael Noble	John Button	Simon D' Ewes
Peregrine Hoby	John Meyrick	Antho: Benningfield
William Cawley	Ambrose Brown	John Ash
John Moyl	Richard Win	Wil. Munson
John Pyne	Edw: Owner	Martin Liffet
George Searl	Charles Pim	Robert Goodwin
Henry Vane, <i>junior</i> .	Charles Cranborn	Edward Thomas
Nevil Pool	Benj: Weston	Henry Lucas
John Young	John Nutt	Miles Corbet
Thomas Sandis	John Corbet	Philip Smith
William Jesson	Roger Burgoyne	Cornelius Holland
Philip Herbert	Peter Temple	Wil: Spurlow
Martin Lumley	Benja: Valentine	John Lowrey
John Trevor	Thomas Wallingham	Peter Wentworth
Francis Godolphin	Oliver Luke	Henry Cholmley
Thomas Arundel	William Allenson	Phil: Stapleton
Edward Stephens	Humph: Salwey	Wil: Berrepoint
Gilbert Pickering	Richard Moor	Roger North
John Greve	Will: Ashurst	Alex Popham
Henry Vane <i>junior</i> .	Thomas Moore	Thomas Hodges
Richard Erisey	Thomas Fountain	John Maynard

Sam. Vassal
 Anthony Irby
 John Clotworthy
 John Broxolme
 Richard Jervoise
 John Blackstone
 Walter Long
 John Wadden
 William Masham
 John Lisle
 Edmund Fowel
 Edward Ash
 Thomas Pury
 Richard Whitehead
 Richard Jennings
 Humphrey Tuston
 Thomas Dacres
 Thomas Earle
 John Downes
 John Goodwin
 Francis Drake
 Wil. Waller
 Francis Buller
 Richard Harman
 Arthur Onslow
 Rich. Winwood
 Rob. Pye
 Henry Grey
 Richard Knightly
 John Pim
 Christopher Yelverton
 Anthony Nicolls
 Robert Reynolds
 Nathaniel Barnardiston
 Henry Heyman
 William Pursey
 Valentine Walton
 Michael Oldworth
 William Wheeler
 Paul Ravenstcroft
 Thomas Grey
 Thomas Middleton
 Edward Hungerford
 Richard Lee
 Harley Morley
 Thomas Lane
 Robert Cecil
 William Bell
 Thomas Soam
 Harbot Grimstone

Simon Snow
 John Mash
 Ralph Ashton
 John Wilde
 John Trenchard
 Thomas Jervoise
 Richard Brown
 William Playters
 Nat. Stephens
 Richard Rose
 Francis Rous
 Gilb. Millington
 John Brown
 John Hippisley
 Edward Pool
 Henry Pelham
 William Hay
 John Driden
 Nat. Henes
 William Litton
 John Harvey
 Edward Dowce
 William Stroad
 Edmund Prideaux
 Thomas Hoyl
 Edward Exton
 Zouch Tate
 John Curson
 Alexander Benet
 John Glyn
 Richard Onslow
 John Cook
 Thomas Wenman
 Bulstrode Whitlock
 George Mountague
 Edward Patriche
 Henry Campion
 William Whitaker
 Denzil Hollis
 Edward Wingate
 James Fenys
 Poynings Moore
 Edward Bish
 Wil. Jephson
 Edward Mountague
 Walter Knatchbull
 Thomas Eden
 Samuel Luke
 Simon Maine
 William Drake

Francis Drake
 Thomas Harrison
 Rich. Ingoldsbey
 Francis Pile
 Daniel Blagrove
 John Ball
 Robert Packer
 Hugh Baskawun
 Nicholas Trefusius
 Thomas Gewen
 Thomas Povey
 John Rolis
 Thomas Penrofs
 John Thomas
 John Thynne
 Henry Wyllis
 William Sey
 John Arundel
 John Bampffield
 Thomas Trevor
 John Carew
 Lionel Copley
 John Fielder
 Nicholas Gold
 John Moyl, Junia
 William Pteistly
 Edward Clinton
 William Ernyn
 Rich. Talfon
 Rich. Barveys
 Thomas Chomley
 Francis Allen
 Dudley North
 Francis Russel
 Nathaniel Bacon
 George Booth
 Wil. Edwards
 John Ratcliff
 John Curson
 William Alestree
 Nath. Hallows
 Thomas Gell
 Samuel Rolla
 Nicholas Martin
 Samuel Clark
 Philip Skippon
 John Dodderidge
 Hugh Potter
 Richard Strobe
 Eliezar Crimes

Thomas Boon
 George Hartnel
 John Elford
 Robert Shapcot
 John Northcot
 John Pine
 George Seut
 Thomas Trenchard
 Richard Rose
 Matthew Allet
 Will. Sidenham, junior.
 John Bond
 Thomas Celye
 William Whitaker
 John Fry
 John Bingham
 John Trenchard
 Francis Cherel
 Harbottle Grimstone
 John Sayer
 Capel Luckyn
 John Seymer
 John Lenthal
 John George
 John Stephens
 Abraham Burrell
 Richard Jennings
 Wil. Leman
 Edmund Harley
 Edmund Weaver
 Bennet Hoskins
 Robert Andrews
 Wil. Crowther
 Walter Kirke
 John Birch
 Francis Barnham
 Thomas Twifden
 Michael Livezey
 Augustine Gatland
 Edward Ayscough
 John Broxolme
 Thomas Lyfter
 Wil Wray
 Edward Rositer
 John Weaver
 William Armyrn
 Henry Smith
 Rich Houghton
 Thomas Fel
 Will Langton

Peter Brook
 Alexander Rigby
 John Holcroft
 John Moore
 John Herbert
 Henry Herbert
 Thomas Trevor
 Robert Napper
 John Crew
 Christopher Hatton
 Edward Harvey
 John Hutchinson
 Iervoise Pigot
 William Lyfter
 Francis Thornhaugh
 John Palgrave
 John Hobart
 John Atkyn
 Thomas Toll
 Edmund Hudson
 Earl of Salisbury
 Thomas Woodhouse
 John Holland
 John Spilman
 John Fenwick
 Wil. Fenwick
 Robert Ellison
 Robert Scarwin
 John Feinnes
 George Fenwick
 John Whistler
 John Smith
 John Nixon
 Nathaniel Feines
 James Harrington
 Thomas Waite
 George Tompson
 George Snelling
 John Evelyn
 Will. Mounson
 George Evelyn
 Robert Parkhurst
 George Abbot
 Nicholas Stroughton
 Thomas Sands
 William O'field
 John Bowyer
 Thomas Crompton
 Michael Noble
 Michael Bidoloh

John Swinfen
 Edward Leigh
 Sam. Terrick
 George Abbot
 Thomas Hunt
 Robert Clives
 Robert Charleton
 Thomas Mackworth
 Humph. Bridges
 Esay Thomas
 Richard Norton
 Nicholas Love
 William Udale
 Henry Worley
 William Stephens
 John Barrington
 John Bulkley
 John Kemp
 Rich. Edwards
 Thomas Husley
 Philip Parker
 Francis Bacon
 Robert Brewster
 Charles Legrosse
 Squire Bence
 Brampton Gurdon
 Morris Barrow
 William Spring
 George Horner
 John Harrington
 Richard Aldworth
 James Ash
 Liffbone Long
 Clement Walker
 John Palmer
 Thomas Wroth
 Robert Blake
 Edward Popham
 William Strickland
 William Strood
 Thomas Grove
 Will. Carenc
 John Temple
 Henry Peck
 Gregory Norton
 William Marlow
 Herbert Sprunget
 Edward Apsey
 Herbert Bond
 John Baker

Herbert Hay
James Bellingham
Henry Lawrence
Richard Iretton
James Herbert
Edmund Ludlow
Alexander Thistlethwaite
George Hnw
Rowland Wilson, junior
Edward Baynton
Robert Nicholas
Robert Jenner
Edward Harvey
John Eveling
Walter Long
Roger Kirham
Edward Maffey
Charles Fleetwood
John Wild
John Concher
Thomas Ruinsburgh

The names of the Knights,

Edmund West
George Fleetwood
John Dormer
Thomas Scot
Simon Maine
Thomas Hartinlos
Rich. Ingoldsby
Bulstrode Whitlock
Henry Martin
Cornelius Holland
Daniel Blagrove
Hen y Nevel
Edmund Dunch
Francis Rowle
William Sey
John Trevor
John M yle
Robert Bennet
John Carew
John Feilder
Nicholas Gold
Benjamin Valentine
John Hippesley
Francis Allen
Francis Ruffel
John Lowrey
William Bruerton

Edward Wilde
Sam. Gardiner
Thomas Boughton
John Barker
Godfrey Bosvile
Ferdinando Fairfax
Peregrine Pelham
Thomas Stockdale
Matthew Boynton
Luke Robinson
M les Moody
John Burchiour
Charles Egerton
Thomas Challenor
Francis Thorpe
Thomas Mallaverer
Francis Lassells
Brian Stapleton
John Welthorpe
William Aycongh
Henry Arthington

Citizens, and Burgeses of the Parl. May 27. 1652.

Thomas Gell
Oliver St Iohn
Philip Skippoa
Christopher Martin
Thomas Boon John Pyne
Dennis Bond
Edmund Prideaux
William Sydenham
John Bond Roger Hill
Iohn Bingham
Iohn Trenchard
Henry Mildmay
Tho Pury Iohn Lenthall
Nahaniel Rich
Valentine Wanton
Abra: Burrell Wil. Leman
Edmund Weaver
Robert Andrews
August. Skinner John Nut
Thomas Walsingham
Michael Livley
August. Garland Tho. Lyster
William Ellis
John Weaver
Arthur H. lling
Henry Smith Tho. Grey
Peter Temple

William White
Henry Darley
John Waffel
Richard Darley
Roger Gratwick
Samuel Got
John Fagg
Edward Beyle
John Dixwel
Charles Rich
Richard Price
Algeroon Sidney
John Lloyd
Will Davis
William Foxwift
Simou Thelwal
John Iones
H gh Owen
Arthur Annesly
Henry Elsyng
Edward Birkhead

Peter Brooks
Isaac Pennington
Henry Herbert
Thomas Pury, junior
Gilbert Pickering
Edward Harby
Iohn Hutchinson
Iervas Pigot
Gilbert Millington
Francis Pierpoint
Edward Nevill
Thomas Atkyn
Erasmus Earl
Earl of Salisbury
Thomas Toll Miles Corbet
Thomas Woodhouse
William Fenwick
Thomas Withrington
George Fenwick
William Lenthall
James Harrington
Thomas Wayt
George Thomson
William Mounson
Iohn Goodwin
Thomas Crompton
Peter Vventworth

William Masham
John Corbet
John Lisle
Nicholas Love
Philip Lisle
William Lewes
William Stephens
William Heveningham
William Jepson
Thomas Jervoyse
Thomas Husley
Robert Wailop
John Gurdon
Robert Brewster
Brumpton Gurdon, jun.
Roger North
Richard Aldworth
Lucas Hodges
Alexander Popham
James Ash
Lyssibone Long
George Searl
Joseph Palmer
Peter Wroth
Robert Blake
Walter Strickland
Anthony Stapeley
William Cawley

Herbert Morley
James Temple
Robert Goodwin
John Baker
John Downs
Herbert Hay
Richard Salway
Edmond Ludlow
Mich: Oldsworth
John Dove
Henry Vane
Bulstrode Whitlock
George Reynolds
Edward Ash
John Ash
Hugh Rogers
Robert Nicholas
Edward Banton
John Danvers
Edward Hervey
Robert Cecil
Richard Lucy
Philip Smith
Charles Fleetwood
John Wilde
Humphrey Salway
Edmund Wilde
John Barker

William Puresley
Godfrey Bosvile
William Allenson
Henry Vane
William Constable
John Stockdale
Lucas Robinson
John Anlanby
John Bourchier
Thomas Challenor
Francis Thorp
William Strickland
Thomas Malevoter
Francis Laffels
James Challenor
James Nesthorp
Henry Arthington
William White
Henry Darley
John Wastell
Richard Darley
Henry Heyman
Thomas Westrow
Benjamin West
John Dixwell
Philip E. of Pembroke
Algerneon Sidney
John Jones

A List of the Knights and Burgesse to serve in Parliament

Septemb. 3. 1654.

Edmond Dunch
Robert Pye
John Southbay
George Purferoy
John Dun
Thomas Holt
Col: Hammond
William Butler
Mr. Bedford
Secretary Thurloe

John Harvey
Edward Wingate
John Neile
L. Com: Whitlock
Col. Ingolby
Lord Com: Whitlock
Col. Fleetwood
Col. Richard Rickat
Mr. Grinville
Mr. Claphorn

Mr. Francis Ingoldsbey
Mr. Felps
Thomas Scot
Gen. Desborow
Col. Russel
Col. Robert Caffie
Mr. Pickering
Mr. Tymms
Henry Cromwel
Lord Bradshaw

George Booth	John Desbrow	Richard Everard
John Crew	John Doderige	Thomas Honeywood
Col. Brooks	Robert Shappox	Thomas Bows
Charls Walley	John Young	Henry Mildmay
Anthony Rous	William Sidenham	Thomas Cock
Col. Ceely	John Bingham	Carew Mildmay
Mr. Gewen	Walter Earle	D'onifus Wakering
Anthony Nichols	John Fitz James	Edward Turner
Mr. Carter	John Trenchard	Richard Cuts
Mr. Lance	Henry Henly	Oliver Raymond
Mr. Biscawen	John Whiteway	Herbert Pelham
John Moyl	Dennis Bond	Joachim Matthews
Robert Benn	Edmund Prideaux	John Barkhead
Francis Rouse	Anth. Ashly Cooper	John Maidstone
John Fox	Robert Lilburn	George Barkley
Anthony Rouse	George Lilburn	Matthew Hayle
Charls Howard	Anthony Smith	John How
William Brisco	Thomas Fairfax	Christopher Guile
Thomas Fitch	John Lambert	Silvanus Wood
Nathaniel Barron	Henry Tempest	William Lenthal
Thomas Sanders	John Bright	Thomas Pury
Edward Gill	Edward Gill	Anthony Ashly Cooper
John Gell	Martin Lister	John Stone
Gervis Bennet	William Strickland	John Skudamore
Robert Rolfe	Walter Strickland	John Patehall
Arthur Upson	Hugh Bebel	John Fletcher
Thomas Reynel	Richard Robinson	Richard Reed
William Morris	George Evre	Bennet Hoskins
John Haile	Francis Laffels	John Birch
William Bastard	Thomas Harrington	Henry Lawrence
William Frey	George Smithson	Earl of Salisbury
Thomas Sanders	Thomas Widdrington	John Witteronge
John Northcot	Thomas Dickenson	Richard Lucy
Henry Hatfel	William Lister	Thomas Nichol
John Quick	Baron Thorp	Albon Cox
Thomas Bampffield	John Wildeman	Isaac Puller
Thomas Gibbons	John Walfal	Edward Mountague
Christ: phel Ceely	Adam Baynes	Henry Cromwel
William Yoe	Ieremias Bently	Stephen Phellant
Thomas Boon	William Ma'nham	John Barnard

John D'xwel
 John Boys
 Henry Vane, *senior*.
 Ralph Weldon
 Lambert Godfrey
 Richard Bial
 Henry Oxenden
 Augustine Skinner
 Daniel Shatterden
 John Scyliard
 John Banks
 Thomas Scot
 Francis Butcher
 John Parker
 William Cullen
 Thomas Kelsey
 Augustine Garland
 Richard Holland
 Gilbert Ierland
 William Ashurst
 Richard Sandish
 Thomas Birch
 Charles Worley
 Thomas Beaumont
 Hen. Earl of Stamford
 The L. Grey of Grooby
 Thomas Patchin
 Arthur Haslrig
 William Stanly
 Edward Rositer
 Thomas Hall
 Thomas Lister
 Charles Hall
 Francis Clinton
 Thomas Hatcher
 Wil. Woolley
 Wil. Savil
 Wil. Welby
 John Wray
 Wil. Marshal

Original Pearce
 Solicitor Ellis
 William Berry
 John Weaver
 William Wray
 William Roberts
 Iosias Berners
 James Harrington
 Edmund Harvey
 Tho. Latham
 Tho. Faulconbridge
 Thomas Foot
 William Steel
 Thomas Adams
 John Langham
 Samuel Avery
 Andrew Riccard
 Richard Cromwel
 Philip Iones
 Henry Herbert
 John Hobart
 William Doyley
 Ralph Hare
 Thomas Weld
 Robert Wilton
 Thomas Sotherton
 Philip Woodhouse
 Robert Wood
 Philip Bedingfield
 Tobias Freere
 Bernard Church
 John Hobart
 Philip Skippon
 Guybone Goddard
 William Goff
 Thomas Dun
 Gilbert Pickering
 John Crew, *sen*
 John Norwitch
 John Cleypool, *sen*.

John Dreyton
 Thomas Brooks
 Humph. Orme
 Peter Whalley
 Wil. Fenwick
 Henry Ogle
 Arthur Haslrig
 George Fenwick
 Wil. Pierpoint
 Edward Whalley
 Edward Nevile
 Charles White
 James Chatwick
 John Mafon
 Robert enkinson
 Charles Feetwood
 James Whitlock
 Nathaniel Fines
 William Lenthal
Lrd Comis. Whit'ock
 John Oven
 Charles Fleetwood
 William Shield
 Edward Haseman
 Humphrey Mackworth
 Thomas Mitton
 Robert Corbet
 Philip Young
 Richard Cheshire
 Humph. Mackworth
 William Crown
 John Ashton
 Charles Woolley
 Thomas Crompton
 Thomas Whitgrave
 Thomas Minors
 John Bradshaw
 Edward Kneeling
 John Horner
 John Buckland

John Desbrow	John Clark	Alexander Popham
John Preston	Rob. Brewster	Anth. Ashly Cooper
John Harrington	John Fothergill	Thomas Grove
John Ash	John Lambert	Alex. Thistlethwaite
Charles Steynings	Sir Richard Anslow	Francis Hollis
Robert Long	Mr. Drake	John Earnely
Robert Jones	Mr Wood	William York
Thomas Hippisley	Mr Anslow	John Norden
Samuel Perry	M ^r Holman	James Ash
Thomas Gorges	Samuel Hyland	Gabriel Martin
John Gorges	Robert Walcup	Edward Tooker
Alexander Popham	Herbert Morley	William Stephens
Lislebone Long	John Stapley	Charles Fleetwood
Robert Blake	John Fagge	Edward Bainton
Robert Aldworth	Wil. Hay	George Twilleton
Miles Jackson	John Pelham	Wil. Foxwift
Richard Cromwell	Anthony Stapley	Lord Herbers
Richard Norton	Thomas Pelham	Edmund Jones
Richard Major	Lord Dacre	James Philips
John St. Barbe	Herbert Springet	Ienkin Lloyd
Robert Wallop	Henry Pelham	Lord Claypool
Francis Rivet	John Goodwin	Rowland Dawkins
Edward Hooper	Anthony Sherley	John Glyn
John Bulkley	Henry Spelly	Thomas Madrin
John Hydeley	Herbert Morley	Simon Thelwel
Lord Commis. Lisle	Christopher Lister	John Carter
Nath. Whetham	Jeremiah Bains	John Trevor
Thomas Barnardiston	Richard Lucy	Andrew Ellis
Wil. Spring	Thomas Willoughby	Philip Jones
Thos Beddingfield	Richard Temple	Edmund Thomas
William Blois	Wil. Purefoy	John Price
John Gurdon	Robert Beck	John Vaughan
William Gibbert	Richard Lucy	Sir John Price
John Branling	Thomas Rouse	Charles Lloyd
Alexander Bence	Edward Pitt	Erasmus Philips
John Sicklemore	Nicholas Lechmore	Arthur Owen
Thomas Bacon	John Bridges	John Upton
Nathaniel Bacon	Talbot Badger	Henry Williams
Francis Bacon	Wil. Collins	David Guin
Samuel Moody	Edward Elvines	



